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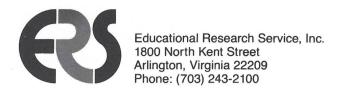
Indicators of Future School Enrollments: A Reference Manual for Planners

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, INC.



A Reference Manual for Planners

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CONTENTS

Pag	70
. Public Sugalac Elemanasy and Succession on Combany by Free Lord Sad	10
State of the second of the sec	ii
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	10
HIGHLIGHTS	υ
INTRODUCTION	1
INTRODUCTION	1
ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS	3
Enrollment in Grades K-12	3
Enrollment in Grades K-8	4
Enrollment in Grades 9-12	4
SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS	9
Population Age 5-9 Years	10
Population Age 10-13 Years	10
Population Age 14-17 Years	10
Population Age 5-17 Years	10
	13
MIGRATION OF FOULATION	á
DIKIH AND LEKITETI INGNOS AND INCOMOTIONS	15
Female Population in the Childbearing Years	16
Diffus and bitth rates	16
COLLETOT OF DITCHS	22
Concluded	22
ADOLLTOIL	23
billi Expectations and referritty hates	25
IULAI TEILIIILY NALES	26
DITECTIVE DITTERS DYDECTED 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	27
	29
Future Births Expected	32
TABLES AND FIGURES	33
REFERENCES	71

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

		Page
1.	Regular Elementary and Secondary Day School Enrollment, by Grade Level and Control of School: Fall 1967 to Fall 1989	35
2.	Public Regular Elementary and Secondary Enrollment, by Grade Level and State, Fall 1970, Fall 1978, and Percent Change Fall 1970 to Fall 1978	36
3.	Rank of the 50 Largest School Districts in the United States, by Enrollment Decline from Fall 1971 to Fall 1979 and by Fall 1979 Enrollment	37
4.	Public High School Graduates in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1975-1995	38
5.	Estimates and Projections of the Population Age 5 to 17 Years: 1950 to 2000	40
6.	Biennial Projections of the Population Age 5-9, 10-13, 14-17, and 5-17 for the United States: 1978 to 2000	42
7.	Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1977 and 1978	43
8.	State Population Projections: 1985 to 2000	45
9.	Estimates and Projections of the Female Population in Selected Childbearing Age Spans: 1960 to 2000	46
10.	Number of Live Births and Rate per 1,000 Population and per 1,000 Women Age 15 to 44 Years: 1910 to 1978	47
11.	Estimates and Projections of the Average Annual Number of Births: 1940 to 2000	48
12.	Live Births, Number and Rate, by Divisions and States: 1960 to 1977	49
13.	Live Births by Race and Birth Rates: United States, Each Region and State, 1978	50

		Page
14.	Projected Changes in Births, by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970 to 2000, Series II-A	51
15.	Projected Changes in Births, by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970 to 2000, Series II-B	53
16.	Number of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44 and Percent Distribution by Contraceptive Status, According to Race and Hispanic Origin: United States, 1973 and 1976	55
17.	Number of Widowed, Divorced, and Separated Women Aged 15-44 and Percent Distribution by Contraceptive Status, According to Race: United States, 1973 and 1976	56
18.	Number of Currently Married Women and Number of Widowed, Separated, and Divorced Women Aged 15-44 Using Contraceptives Other Than Sterilization and Percent Distribution by Contraceptive Status: United States, 1973 and 1976	57
19.	Number of Reported Abortions; Number of Providers; Rate of Abortions per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44; Ratio of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births, and Ratio per 1,000 Abortions Plus Live Births; Unmet Need for Abortion Services; and Percentage of Need That Was Met; by Metropolitan Status, United States, 1973-1978	58
20.	Total Number of Abortions in 1977 by Place of Occurrence, Percentage Change 1976-1977, and Number Provided to Nonresidents; Total Number of Abortions to State Residents in 1977, Numbers Performed In-State and Out-of-State, and Percentage Performed Out-of-State; and 1977 Rates of Abortion by Occurrence and Residence; According to State	59
21.	Total Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women: 1920 to 1978	60
22.	Total Fertility Rates by State, Women 18 to 29 Years Old: 1960 to 1977	62
23.	Births to Date, Future Births Expected, and Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Women 18 to 29 Years Old: Average of the June 1977 and June 1978 Current Population Surveys	63
24.	Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Women: 1967 and 1971 to 1978	64
25.	Lifetime Births Expected, Women 18 to 34 Years Old: June 1978	65
26.	Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Marital Status and Age: 1978, 1976, and 1970	66
27.	Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Age and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics: 1978	67
28.	Marriage and Childbearing at Early Ages, for Cohorts of Women Born from 1920-24 to 1950-54: 1978	68

			Page
29.	Futur	e Births Expected. Women 18 to 34 Years Old, by Births to	rage
		June 1978	69
30.	Perce	nt of White Wives Expecting No Future Births, for Selected	
	Years	: 1955 to 1976	70
Figu	re 1.	Pattern of High School Graduates by Region, 1977-1995	39
	2.	Estimates and Projections of the Population Age 5 to 17 Years:	
		1950 to 2000	41
	3.	Total Fertility Rate and Number of Live Births: 1970 to 1978	61

p å

HIGHLIGHTS

- During the 1970s, total public school enrollment declined in 39 states and the District of Columbia. The largest enrollment declines were found in the District of Columbia, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Delaware. States with the largest enrollment gains were Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, and Idaho.
- Forty of the 48 largest school districts in the country experienced enrollment declines from fall 1971 to fall 1979, six by more than 30 percent. The eight districts that reported enrollment increases were all located in the South or West.
- From fall 1970 to fall 1978, 41 states and the District of Columbia showed decreases in PK-8 enrollment, with the U.S. average down 12.7 percent.
- Latest projections indicate that nationally K-8 enrollment in public and non-public schools will decline 18 percent from the 1969 high of 36.8 million pupils to a 1984 low of 30.1 million pupils. However, by 1989 total K-8 enrollment is projected to be 33.1 million, or approximately the same level as in 1977.
- From fall 1970 to fall 1978, 43 states and the District of Columbia reported increases in 9-12 enrollment, with the U.S. average up 6.2 percent.
- Enrollment in grades 9-12 in *public* and *nonpublic* schools is projected to decrease steadily through the 1980s. The 1989 projected low of 12.3 million students (the last year of the projection) represents a 22 percent decrease from the 1976 high of 15.7 million students. However, 9-12 enrollment in *nonpublic* schools is projected to be highest in 1988 at the same time as when 9-12 *public* school enrollment is projected to be near its lowest point.
- The number of high school graduates in *public* schools is projected to decrease 19 percent from 1975 to 1995. Two-thirds of the states will show a decline of 10 percent or more and one-fourth of the states, of 30 percent or more. The District of Columbia is projected to lose 56 percent of the number of its high school graduates in this 20-year period; however, Utah and Wyoming show expected increases of more than 60 percent. Declines are expected to be steepest in the Northeast and North Central states and least steep in the West and South.
- Series II projections of the elementary-age population (age 5 to 13 years) show an expected decrease through the 1980s, an increase from 1990 to 1995, and a decrease from 1995 to 2000. Specifically, the 5-to-9-year-old population (grades K-4) is projected to hit its lowest point in 1982 and its highest level in 1994, while the 10-to-13-year-old population (grades 5-8) is projected to reach its lowest point in 1986 and its highest level in 2000.
- The 14-to-17-year-old population (grades 9-12) is projected to rise substantially from 1990 to 2000 after steady declines through the 1980s.

- The population age 5 to 17 years (representing total K-12 enrollment) is projected to reach its lowest point in 1984, and then rise continually until 2000 when its highest point is reached.
- During the 1970s, the population of the West and South increased substantially, at the expense of the North Central and Northeast regions. Also gaining in population in the 1970s were nonmetropolitan areas over metropolitan areas, suburbs over central cities, and blacks over whites in suburban areas.
- Almost all estimates and projections show an increase in the female population in the childbearing years (age 15 to 44) from 1960 to 2000.
- The number of births steadily declined from 1965 to 1973, but increased moderately from 1974 to 1978. The 1978 birth rate of 15.3 per 1,000 population was nearly the same as the 1972 rate, but the 1978 birth rate per 1,000 women (66.6) was the second lowest on record.
- Projections indicate that the average annual number of births should not fall much below the 1975-76 level of 3.1 million during the rest of this century.
- All regions of the country except the Mountain states showed a decrease in the number of live births from 1960 to 1977.
- The 1978 birth rate per 1,000 population in the Mountain states (19.5) was 10 percent higher than the next highest rate of 17.8 in the West South Central states and 56 percent higher than the lowest rate (12.5 in New England). The U.S. average was 15.3 births per 1,000 population.
- White births accounted for 80 percent of all live births in the U.S. in 1978, and black births, 17 percent. New England, the West North Central, and the Mountain states reported that white births represented 90 percent or more of all live births. The South Atlantic and East South Central states reported that black births represented more than 25 percent of all live births.
- Under both Series II-A and II-B assumptions, births are projected to increase 5.1 percent from 1970-75 to 1995-2000.
- 48.6 percent of couples with wives aged 15 to 44 years were fertile and using contraception in 1976; this is down from 53.2 percent in 1973. Three in 10 couples were sterile and 2 in 10 were fertile but not using contraception.
- Substantially more widowed, divorced, and separated women aged 15 to 44 were sterile in 1976 than 1973. 45.4 percent of postmarried women used contraception in 1976, up 15.0 percentage points from 1973.
- Projections indicate that there were 1,374,000 abortions performed in the United States in 1978, up four percent from 1977 and up 85 percent from 1973. From 1973 to 1978, the number of providers, the abortion rate, and abortion ratios per 1,000 live births and per 1,000 abortions and live births all increased 50 percent or more.
- In 1977 the number of abortions by occurrence ranged from highs of 209,930 in California and 185,950 in New York to 900 in Wyoming. Nine percent of women who obtained abortions in 1977 traveled to another state to do so.

- In 1978, 29 percent of pregnant women terminated their pregnancies through abortion (excluding miscarriages and stillbirths). There was one abortion for every 2.4 live births.
- With the exception of 1977, the total fertility rate has declined every year since 1970. The 1978 rate of 1,795 expected births per 1,000 women is the second lowest total fertility rate on record, 28 percent lower than the 1970 rate, and below replacement level fertility (defined as 2,115 lifetime expected births per 1,000 women).
- In 1977 eleven states (seven located in the West) had a total fertility rate above replacement level fertility. Utah's rate of 3,454 per 1,000 women was 29 percent higher than the next highest rate (Idaho, 2,680) and 148 percent higher than the lowest rate reported (Massachusetts, 1,390).
- In 1977-78 thirteen states (again led by Utah) had a rate of lifetime births expected above replacement level fertility. The District of Columbia reported the lowest lifetime expected birth rate in 1977-78 (1.8 children per woman) but that was higher than its 1977 total fertility rate (1.5 children per woman).
- In 1978 women 18 to 34 years old of Spanish origin¹ had the highest number of lifetime births expected (2,428 per 1,000 women), followed by black women (2,258 per 1,000 women), and white women (2,096 per 1,000 women).
- In 1978 more white women expected to have two lifetime births than black women or women of Spanish origin¹, but more Hispanic and black women expected to have four or more lifetime births than white women.
- In 1970 women 18 to 44 years old had borne an average of 1.9 children per woman; by 1978 the average had declined to 1.6 children per woman. The average number of children ever born to never-married women was slightly greater in 1978 than in 1970.
- Fertility rates have become lower the greater women's age at first marriage, the more education women complete, and the more women participate in the work force.
- Women of Spanish origin¹ and black women age 18 to 34 had borne an average of about 1.6 and 1.5 children per woman respectively as of 1978, compared to 1.1 births per woman for white women.
- In 1977-78 seven states reported more than 1,000 births to date per 1,000 women age 18 to 29 years old, while six states reported less than 700 births per 1,000 women. The median rate (in Ohio) was 847 births per 1,000 women.
- Utah's 1977-78 rate of 2,324 future births expected per 1,000 women was 47 percent higher than the next highest rate (1,579 births per 1,000 women in North Dakota) and 180 percent higher than the lowest rate (831 per 1,000 women in Arkansas).
- From 1955 to 1976 the percentage of white women age 18 to 24 who expected no future births doubled from 14 percent to 28 percent.

• In 1978 half of the women 18 to 34 years old surveyed by the Bureau of the Census expected no future births, and half expected one or more births. More white women expected to have two or more births in the future (33.0 percent), compared to women of Spanish origin (26.6 percent) or black women (22.2 percent).

¹Persons of Spanish origin can be of any race.

INTRODUCTION

School officials faced unparalleled enrollment growth in the 1950s and 1960s, but continued enrollment decline became their overriding concern in the 1970s. School board members and administrators at all levels are feeling the impact of fewer pupils in their schools and classrooms. Recent national surveys have found that nearly all groups of school officials surveyed rank declining enrollment as an issue of serious concern. Moreover, enrollment decline brings with it many associated problems such as adequate school financing, cost reduction, staff reductions, facilities planning, and school closings, which administrators and board members also have ranked among their biggest problems.

How far will enrollment decline extend into the 1980s? The basic determinants of future enrollments are the recent and current number and rate of live births and those likely to occur in the future. As school officials prepare for the 1980s and 1990s, timely enrollment projections are critical for accurate planning decisions. As a case in point, analysts recently reported that an over-estimate of enrollment decline in New York City was one of the reasons why a \$35 million reduction in services became necessary to balance the budget in the nation's largest public school system. [19:5]*

The purpose of this ERS Information Aid is to assemble in a single volume the latest available data on current trends and projections of births and enrollments made by various agencies such as the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Health Statistics, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and others, to assist school management in decisions relating to facilities planning, staffing, and finance. This report is intended primarily as a reference manual designed not only to familiarize school officials and other planners with important sources of information relating to enrollment and birth trends, but also to provide a ready

References cited in the body of the text are noted by numbers within brackets. The number before the colon indicates the entry number within the bibliography beginning on page 71; the number following the colon indicates the page within the entry. If no colon appears, the citation refers to the entire entry. Multiple citations are separated by semicolons.

source of the available statistical data needed in educational planning. Demographic statistics on trends and projections regarding enrollments and the number of high school graduates based on current pupils enrolled are presented, followed by an analysis of data on the school-age population, migration of population, the female population in the childbearing years, births and birth rates, control of births, fertility rates among women of childbearing age, and birth expectations among women of childbearing age. The discussion of birth expectations includes data on total fertility rates, lifetime births expected, births to date, and future births expected. The tables on which the text is based begin on page 35.

Since both births and enrollments may vary widely from place to place, an important part of the effort that has gone into the preparation of this Information Aid is the inclusion of state-by-state data wherever possible to supplement national averages. State-by-state data are often not easily obtainable and frequently unavailable for some demographic factors. However, special effort has been made to assemble state-by-state data in this Information Aid in order to make these data as accessible as possible to school officials and other planners. Since this Information Aid has been designed as a ready reference for indicators of future school enrollments, a substantial portion of the report consists of lengthy but important state-by-state tables that form the background and framework for planning by local school officials.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Enrollment in grades K-12.--Enrollment in the nation's public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools is projected to decrease 15 percent from a 1970 peak of 51.3 million students to a 1984 low of 43.6 million students. However, total K-12 enrollment is expected to rise four percent from 1984 to 1989. (See Table 1 on page 35.)

K-12 public school enrollment is projected to exhibit this same trend. After a 16 percent decline from a 1971 high of 46.1 million students to a projected 1984 low of 38.5 million students, public K-12 enrollment is expected to rise three percent from 1984 to 1989. Total nonpublic school enrollment peaked earlier (in 1967) and bottomed out soon afterwards (in 1973) than total enrollment in public schools. The projected K-12 nonpublic school enrollment of 5.6 million students in 1989 represents a 14 percent increase over the 1973 low point of 4.9 million students.

During the 1970s, total public school enrollment declined in 39 states and the District of Columbia. (Table 2, page 36.) PK-12 enrollment fell 7.2 percent nationwide from fall 1970 to fall 1978. The District of Columbia had the largest enrollment decline in this period (-21.9 percent), followed by North Dakota (-17.0 percent), South Dakota (-16.9 percent), and Delaware (-16.4 percent). However, four states gained total enrollment in excess of 10 percent: Arizona (+16.0 percent), Nevada (+14.7 percent), Alaska (+13.6 percent), and Idaho (+11.3 percent).

Enrollments in the largest school districts in the country also fell substantially during the 1970s. (See Table 3 on page 37.) Six districts (St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Milwaukee) lost more than 30 percent in pupil enrollment from 1971 to 1979. Eleven other districts lost from 20 to 29 percent in pupil enrollment. Only eight districts, all located in the South or West, experienced enrollment increases (four in Florida and one each in Colorado, Louisiana, Nevada, and Texas).

¹The 1967 enrollment peak for K-12 nonpublic schools was the highest level reported by the National Center for Education Statistics in its latest report for the period 1967 to 1989. However, the all-time high K-12 nonpublic enrollment was 6.3 million, reported for 1963, 1964, and 1965. [15:16]

Enrollment in grades K-8.--From 1955 to 1969, when total K-8 enrollments reached their highest level, pupil enrollment in the nation's elementary schools increased 33 percent, from 27.7 million to 36.8 million. [15:16] As shown in Table 1, K-8 enrollment in nonpublic schools peaked in 1967² and two years later in public schools. However, elementary school enrollment declines in public and nonpublic schools in the 1970s were nearly as dramatic as enrollment increases were in the two decades before. Until the lowest total projected K-8 enrollment of 30.1 million is reached in 1984, enrollment in these grades will have declined 18 percent from the 1969 high of 36.8 million.

While public and nonpublic elementary school enrollment decreased in the 1970s, this trend is projected to reverse in the 1980s. Although K-8 enrollments are projected to continue to decline, reaching their lowest point in 1984, a decrease of 4.4 million pupils from 1974, by 1989 enrollment is projected to rise to 33.1 million. This figure approximates the 1977 K-8 enrollment but is still 3.7 million less than the peak enrollment that occurred in 1969.

From fall 1970 to fall 1978, seven states and the District of Columbia experienced enrollment declines in prekindergarten through eighth grade of more than 20 percent. (See Table 2.) In all, 41 states and the District showed decreases in PK-8 enrollment during this period, with the U.S. average declining 12.7 percent. States that had the largest enrollment *increases* of the 16 exhibiting this trend were Idaho (+12.5 percent) and Arizona (+11.5 percent).

Enrollment in grades 9-12.—From 1955 to 1969, enrollment in grades 9-12 rose about 88 percent, from 7.6 to 14.3 million students. [15:16] While public school enrollment in grades 9-12 peaked in 1976, nonpublic school enrollment in these grades is not expected to peak until 1988. [4:56] Total secondary school enrollment is projected to decrease throughout the 1980s, with the sole exception of an increase in 1985. Total projected 1989 enrollment in grades 9-12 of 12.3 million students will be 2.9 million (19 percent) lower than 1979. (Table 1).

Total 9-12 enrollment is projected to hit its lowest point in 1989, according to the most recent data from the National Center for Education Statistics. In that year, if the projections are accurate, public school enrollments in grades 9-12 will have decreased 25 percent from the 1976 peak. On the other hand, 9-12 enrollment

² This peak is for the period 1967-89. The all-time high K-8 nonpublic school enrollment was reported for 1963 and 1964. [15:16]

in nonpublic schools was lowest from 1969 to 1973^3 and is projected to be highest in 1988, with some decreases in the mid-1980s. The projected increase over this period is 23 percent.

As shown in Table 2, public school enrollment in grades 9-12 increased 6.2 percent nationally from 1970 to 1978. While 27 states plus the District of Columbia reported increases of less than 10 percent during this period, 15 states showed enrollment gains of more than 10 percent, with the greatest increases occurring in Alaska (+48.4 percent), Nevada (+44.0 percent), Arizona (+27.3 percent), and New Hampshire (+22.4 percent). Seven states had enrollment declines in grades 9-12; Kansas (-9.6 percent) and South Dakota (-8.7 percent) experienced the greatest decreases.

Table 4 (page 38) shows projections of public high school graduates in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia from 1975 to 1995. These projections follow a common pattern, with the sole exception of Wyoming. The number of high school graduates is expected to decline from the 1979 level to a low point in the 1984-87 period. An increase, in some instances very small, is projected to occur from 1984-87 to 1988 or 1989, followed by a decrease to another low point in the 1990-94 period and an increase to 1995, which is the last year of the projection. A decrease in the projected number of high school graduates is expected in every state from 1979 to some point in the 1984-87 period. [18:5] Two-thirds of the states will show a decline of 10 percent or more and one-fourth of the states of 30 percent or more.

Nationally, the number of high school graduates is projected to decrease 19 percent from 1975 to 1995. Six states are projected to show a decrease of less than 10 percent in the number of high school graduates during this period; 12 states, a decrease of 10 to 19 percent; eight states, a decrease of 20 to 29 percent; and six states, a decrease of 30 to 39 percent. Six states are expected to experience a 40 percent or greater decrease in the number of high school graduates during this 20-year period:

•	District of Columbia	(-55.9%)	•	Rhode Island	(-42.1%)
	Connecticut	(-43.6%)	•	Massachusetts	(-41.5%)
	New York	(-42.6%)	•	Delaware	(-40.5%)

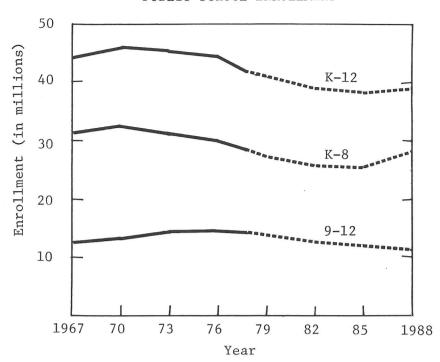
 $^{^3}$ This low point is for the period 1967-89. The lowest point since 1954 in nonpublic 9-12 enrollment was reported for 1954 and 1955. [15:16]

Six states are projected to show small increases (less than seven percent) in the number of high school graduates from 1975-95, and seven states, large increases over the period:

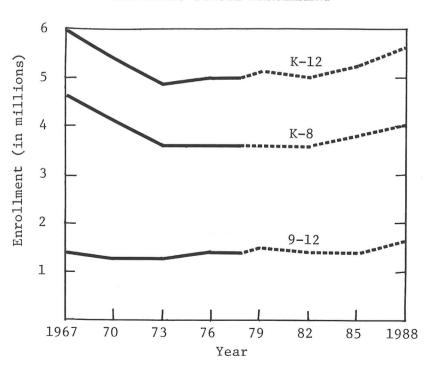
•	Utah	(+66.3%)	•	Alaska	(+32.1%)
•	Wyoming	(+60.5%)	•	Arizona	(+31.4%)
•	Nevada	(+40.3%)	•	Texas	(+17.9%)
	Idaho	(+36.2%)			

As these data suggest, declines are expected to be steepest in the Northeast and North Central states and least steep in the West and South. These relationships are shown graphically in Figure 1 on page 39.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT





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SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

Future K-8 enrollment will be largely determined by the population in the 5-to-13-year-old age group, barring unforeseen changes in present attendance policies or in the graded structure of the educational system. [2:22] Likewise, future enrollment in grades 9-12 will be influenced by the population in the 14-to-17-year-old age group. Presented in Table 5 (page 40) and Figure 2 (page 41) are estimates and projections of the population age 5 to 17 years from 1950 to 2000. Estimates are given for the period 1950 to 1975, and projections, from 1980 to the end of the century.

The Bureau of the Census provides a variety of methods for projecting future populations. The most common are Series I projections, which assume an average of 2.7 lifetime births per woman, Series II projections (2.1 lifetime births per woman), and Series III projections (1.7 lifetime births per woman). Series II, the "replacement level" birth rate, is the assumed level of fertility that corresponds most closely to recent survey data on birth expectations. Thus, Series I projections represent the highest assumed rate; Series II, the intermediate rate; and Series III, the lowest assumed rate.

Series II projections of the elementary-age population (age 5 to 13 years) show an expected decrease until 1990; however, the 1990 population should increase 11.9 percent from 1985. The 5-to-13-year-old population then is expected to increase 8.7 percent from 1990 to 1995, but to decline 0.9 percent from 1995 to 2000. After steady declines in the secondary-age population from 1980 to 1990 under Series II projections, the 14-to-17-year-old population is expected to increase substantially from 1990 to 2000. Figure 2 shows these relationships graphically, as well as how the three different assumptions can significantly affect long-term projections.

Shown in Table 6 (page 42) and in the figures below are Series II biennial projections of the population age 5-9, 10-13, 14-17, and 5-17, for the United States from 1978 to 2000. These age categories correspond to grades K-4, 5-8, 9-12, and K-12, respectively.

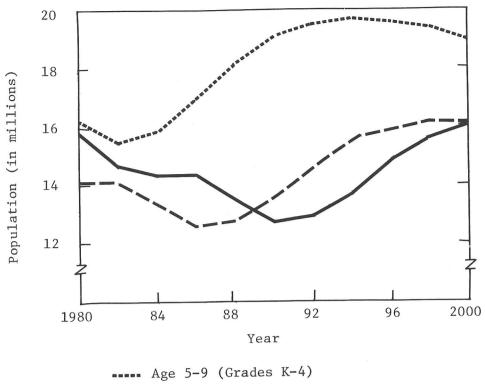
<u>Population age 5-9 years</u>.--The 5-to-9-year-old population is projected to hit its lowest point first, in 1982 (15.4 million), and its highest level in 1994 (19.7 million).

<u>Population age 10-13 years.</u>—The 10-to-13-year-old group is projected to reach its lowest point next (12.6 million), in 1986, and its highest level (16.1 million) in 2000.

Population age 14-17 years. -- The 14-to-17-year-old group is projected to reach its low point last, in 1990 (12.8 million), and then rise sharply through the 1990s, with the number of 14-to-17-year-olds nearly reaching the number of 10-to-13-year-olds by 2000.

<u>Population age 5-17 years.</u>—The age group representing the total K-12 enrollment is projected to reach its lowest point of 43.4 million in 1984, and then rise continually until 2000 when its highest point is reached (51.1 million).

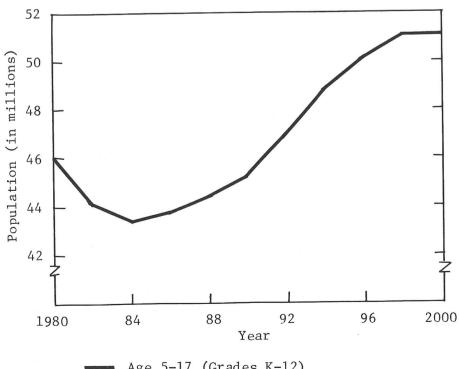
SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION



Age 10-13 (Grades 5-8)

Age 14-17 (Grades 9-12)

SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION



Age 5-17 (Grades K-12)



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MIGRATION OF POPULATION

Changes in population distribution may have a considerable impact on local school enrollments. National and state data from the Census Bureau for the 1960s and 1970s provide estimates and projections of trends affecting population movement in the United States. As shown in Table 7 (page 43), resident population increases from 1970 to 1978 were greatest in the West (15.1 percent) and the South (12.4 percent), compared to a 2.9 percent gain in the North Central region and no change in the Northeast. Forty percent of this population growth occurred in three states: California (+2.3 million), Florida (+1.8 million), and Texas (+1.8 million). Highest rates of growth occurred in Nevada (35.0 percent), Alaska (33.1 percent), Arizona (32.6 percent), Wyoming (27.4 percent), and Florida (26.5 percent). The increases in Alaska and Wyoming were linked to energy exploration, while Arizona and Florida are popular retirement choices. Population decreases from 1970 to 1978 were reported in the District of Columbia (-11.0 percent), New York (-2.7 percent), Rhode Island (-1.6 percent), and Pennsylvania (-0.4 percent). Population projections for individual states from 1985 to 2000 are presented in Table 8 (page 45) under Series II-A, II-B, and II-C interstate migration assumptions. 1 Other recent migration data indicate the following trends:

- Nonmetropolitan areas have grown faster in the 1970s than metropolitan areas. From 1970 to 1978, the population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) increased by 0.5 percent per year, but nonmetropolitan population grew by 1.4 percent per year. By contrast, metropolitan population increases during the 1960s were 1.5 percent per year compared to 0.7 percent in nonmetropolitan areas. [32:27, 34]
- Suburban areas have continued to gain population. Metropolitan areas outside central cities increased 1.5 percent per year from 1970 to 1978, while

 $^{^{\}mathrm{l}}\mathrm{As}$ described on pages 9 and 20-21 and also detailed in the footnote to Table 8.

- metropolitan areas in central cities declined 0.6 percent per year. During the 1960s, metropolitan areas in central cities increased 0.6 percent per year, but suburban areas grew 2.4 percent annually. [32:28, 34]
- The number of blacks increased faster than the number of whites in suburban areas in the 1970s. Between 1970 and 1978, black population in the suburbs grew 4.1 percent annually versus a yearly increase of 1.2 percent for whites. Both black and white population in the suburbs of central cities increased 2.3 percent per year from 1960 to 1970. [32:28]
- Highest mobility rates during the late 1970s were found for persons in their twenties. Between March 1975 and March 1978, 63 percent of persons age 25 to 29 in 1978 and 59 percent of those age 20 to 24 had changed residence. This compares to 34 percent of the total population age 3 years and older. The high mobility rate of young parents led to correspondingly high mobility for young children: 53 percent of children age 3 and 4 and 41 percent of those age 5 to 9 in 1978 had moved during this three-year period. Approximately 30 percent of 10-to-14-year-olds and 15-to-19 year-olds also had moved. [32:28, 31]
- Net inmigrations occurred in the South and West and net outmigrations were reported in the Northeast and North Central regions during the late 1970s. A million more people moved into the South than out of this region from March 1975 to March 1978; the West had a net inmigration of 376,000 persons age 3 years and over. In the Northeast and North Central regions, however, there were net outmigrations of 699,000 and 687,000 persons, respectively. [32:28]
- More persons moved away from metropolitan areas than to them during the late 1970s. This net outmigration from metropolitan areas was 1.1 million from March 1975 to March 1978. This pattern is a continuation of the trend found in the early 1970s, but it is a change from the 1960s when net inmigration to the suburbs was able to offset the net outmigration experienced by many large cities. [32:29]

BIRTH AND FERTILITY TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

"The causes of the fluctuations in school enrollments," wrote Carol Epstein (1976) for the National School Public Relations Association, "include a combination of changes in the birth and fertility rates and changes in patterns of geographical mobility (themselves caused by significant changes in social and economic factors over the past 15 years)." [8:8] The National School Boards Association reported that enrollment declines in urban school districts have been caused by a number of factors, including lowered birth rates, changing local demographics, flight from public to private schools, and an increase in the number of high school dropouts. [5:4] The Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress (1977) identified at least 12 demographic trend categories that could possibly influence elementary and secondary education:

- 1. birth and fertility rates
- 2. the family
- 3. women's entry into the work force, full- or part-time
- 4. occupational structure
- 5. internal migration
- 6. residence
- 7. income
- 8. special populations
- 9. foreign immigration
- 10. youth employment
- 11. educational level
- 12. puberty [25:7]

Fishlow (1978) has grouped the diverse causes of lowered fertility into two general categories: restrictions in opportunities for *economic advance*, which bears heavily on younger persons, and the extension to women (and also perhaps an increase among men) of the belief of *individualism*, or the right to pursue self-fulfillment through a wide range of personal choices. [10:62] Moore and O'Connell (1978) stated that fertility in urban areas may have been restricted due to competition from a wide selection of consumer goods toward a more "urbane" life style. [20:32]

In projecting changes in population, according to Davis and Lewis (1978), three components must be examined: births, deaths, and migration. Births are the single

most important component that need to be estimated [2:25], especially for changes in school enrollment, and thus will be the focus of the remainder of this Information Aid. Discussed here are trends and projections in the female population in the childbearing years, number of births, procedures available for the control of births, and the birth expectations of women of childbearing age.

Female population in the childbearing years.—Table 9 (page 46) provides estimates and projections of the female population in three different childbearing age spans from 1960 to 2000. The 15-to-44-years category represents the entire range of ages included in the childbearing years. The 18-to-34-years category accounted for 87 percent of the total fertility rate in 1975 and the 20-to-29-years segment is comprised of the two five-year age groups with the highest fertility rates. The 18-to-34-years and 20-to-29-years categories delineate women's prime childbearing years. [33:7]

The number of women in the prime childbearing years has increased rapidly since 1960 and is expected to continue to increase until 1985. This is due to the entry of the large cohorts of the baby boom into this age span. [33:7] All estimates and projections except Series III from 1995 to 2000 show an increase in the female population age 15 to 44 years from 1960 to 2000.

However, the percentage of women in the prime childbearing years of 20 to 29 who have remained single has increased substantially from 1965 to 1976. According to Moore and O'Connell of the Census Bureau, 32.5 percent of women age 20 to 24 were single in 1965; in 1976, 42.6 percent were single. In 1965, 8.4 percent of women age 25 to 29 were single; eleven years later, the percentage had risen to 14.8 percent. "Only time will tell whether or not the data are also pointing toward larger proportions of women remaining single throughout their entire lives," the authors stated. [20:15-14, 18]

Births and birth rates.—Table 10 (page 47) gives an historical perspective of the number of births, the birth rate per 1,000 population, and the birth rate per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years from 1910 to 1978. After an initial increase, the total number of births declined steadily from 1920 to 1935, with the lowest number occurring in the depression year of 1935 (2,377,000). Beginning in 1940 and lasting 20 years, the number of births increased from 2.6 million to 4.3 million. From 1965 to 1973, the number of births steadily decreased, reaching a low of

3,137,000 in 1973. However, slight increases (less than one percent) were noted from 1973 to 1974, 1975 to 1976, and 1977 to 1978. A 5.0 percent increase was reported from 1976 to 1977.

Birth rates paralleled these fluctuations in the number of births during these years. The birth rate of 30.1 per 1,000 total population in 1910 was the highest of the entire period. It fell to 18.7 in 1935, rose to 25.0 in 1955, declined to 14.8 in 1975 and 1976, and increased slightly to 15.4 in 1977. The birth rate per 1,000 population during the 1970s decreased from 18.4 in 1970 to 15.3 in 1978. The birth rate per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years was over 100 in the periods 1910-25 and 1950-60, but since 1960 the rate has declined substantially. The birth rate of 66.6 per 1,000 women age 15 to 44 years in 1978, the second lowest on record, is slightly more than half that of the highest rate (126.8 in 1910) and of the highest rate that prevailed during the baby-boom years (118.5 in 1955). From 1970 to 1978, the rate decreased from 87.9 per 1,000 women to 66.6 per 1,000 women.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

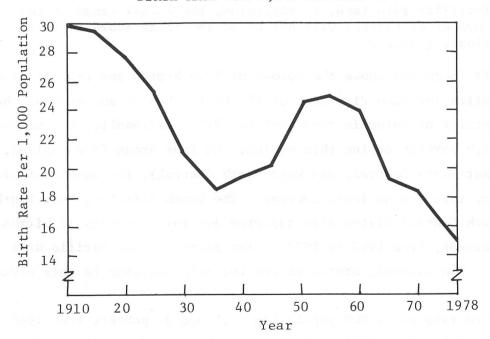


Table 11 (page 48) presents estimates and projections on the average annual number of births under Series I, II, and III assumptions from 1940 to 2000. The average annual number of births from 1972-73 to 1975-76 was between 3.1 and 3.2 million, which is the lowest figure since the 1940-45 period and far below the 4.3 million births reported annually from 1955 to 1960. However, annual births could again reach 4 million in the near future. It is doubtful that the average annual number of births will fall much below that for 1975-76 during the rest of this century. [33:7]

Users of these data should be aware of certain cautions made by the Census Bureau:

It is extremely difficult to determine the annual number of births in future years, even in the short run. This is because the social, economic, and other factors which affect fertility are neither fully understood nor easily predicted. Herein lies a paradox. Because the factors influencing fertility are subject to change and because couples in the United States exercise a high degree of control over reproduction, fluctuations in annual fertility rates are to be expected. However, given the present inability to predict these fluctuations in fertility or in the factors underlying them, it seems preferable to assume a smooth trend in annual total fertility rates toward the ultimate cohort fertility rate in each projection series, with the qualification that the actual trend in the annual total fertility rate (and, by extension, the actual trend in the annual number of births) will not be so smooth as shown in these projections. [33:5, 7]

Table 12 (page 49) shows the number of live births and rate of live births per 1,000 population for nine divisions of the United States and each of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia from 1960 to 1977. Nationally, the number of births decreased 21.9 percent during this period. In four areas (New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central), the number of births declined more than the national average. The South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States also reported declining numbers of births, between 11 and 21 percent, from 1960 to 1977. Live births in the Pacific area decreased 6.6 percent. The Mountain States showed the only increase in this period (+5.3 percent).

The birth rate per 1,000 population declined 35 percent from 1960 to 1977, from 23.7 to 15.4. From 1974 to 1976, the rate stabilized to slightly under 15 per 1,000 population, but in 1977, the rate increased to 15.4 per 1,000 population. The 1977 birth rate for the Mountain division (19.6) was 10 percent higher than the next highest rate of 17.8 (West South Central). Regions with birth rates per 1,000

population that were lower than the national average in 1977 were New England (12.4), Middle Atlantic (13.2), and South Atlantic (14.8). The highest divisional birth rate (Mountain, 19.6) was 1.6 times greater than the lowest divisional rate (New England, 12.4).

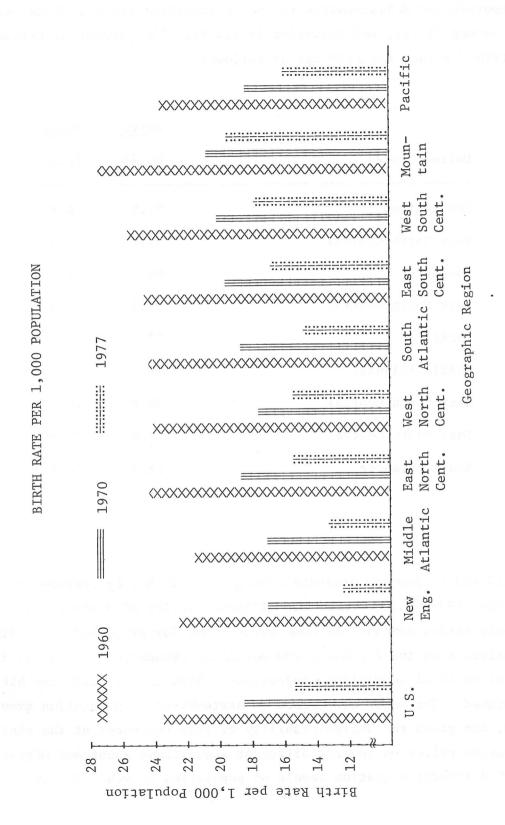


Table 13 (page 50) provides divisional and state data on births by race for 1978. Overall, the birth rate declined slightly from 1977 (15.4 to 15.3). States with the highest birth rates per 1,000 population in 1978 were Utah (29.5), Idaho (22.0), Alaska (21.6), and Wyoming (20.4). The lowest birth rates per 1,000 population were reported for Massachusetts (11.9), Connecticut (12.0), Rhode Island (12.4), New Jersey (12.8), and Pennsylvania (12.9). The percent distribution of the number of births by race for 1978 was as follows:

	White	<u>Black</u>
United States	80.4%	16.5%
New England	91.9	6.8
West North Central	90.8	6.7
Mountain	90.0	3.2
East North Central	83.3	15.3
Pacific	82.0	8.8
Middle Atlantic	79.9	18.4
West South Central	78.2	19.7
East South Central	71.9	27.5
South Atlantic	68.7	29.7

Tables 14 and 15 provide projected changes in births, by regions, divisions, and states, from 1970 to 2000 under two different series of state population projections. Both series contain the same assumptions for projected fertility and mortality derived from the fertility and mortality assumptions of Series II of the current set of national population projections. That is, 2.1 lifetime births per woman are assumed. The major difference in state-by-state population growth is due to migration, and given the unpredictability of this component at the state level, the Census Bureau relies on several different assumptions about net migration to show the effect of different migration levels on population growth. The two main

projection series are Series II-A (Table 14, page 51), which assumes a continuation from 1975 through 2000 of the civilian, noncollege, interstate migration patterns by age, race, and sex observed for the period 1965-75; and Series II-B (Table 15, page 53), which rests on the same assumption based on the period 1970-75. Generally, use of the 1970-75 rates tends to accentuate the differences among projected growth of states. [31:1]

Selection of a series depends on the needs of the user. Series II-A gives users the longest time period for which detailed information is available. Series II-B provides users with the latest information. It is important to recognize that both series are projections or extensions of recent trends, not forecasts of expected population levels. The series are "illustrative," that is, the Census Bureau notes that it is virtually certain that in most states future population growth will not follow the exact patterns shown in Tables 14 and 15. "Relatively minor changes in economic, social, or demographic conditions in any State can cause actual population change to deviate from the projected trends," the Census Bureau states. "In fact, for some States 1978 State estimates already show trends different from those projected here." However, these projections should accommodate a wide range of applications, given the range of state growth assumptions. [31:3]

Under both series, births are projected to increase 5.1 percent from 1970-75 to 1995-2000. Births are expected to increase in the West (significantly so), the South, and the Northeast and decrease in the North Central regions under both series. Given Series II-A assumptions (Table 14), Florida will experience the largest projected increase in births from 1970-75 to 1995-2000 (+30.6 percent), followed by Arizona (+27.5 percent), Colorado (+25.0 percent), Nevada (+24.0 percent), Maryland (+23.3 percent), and New Hampshire (+22.6 percent). The largest projected decreases in the number of births under Series II-A assumptions will be found in South Dakota (-18.0 percent), Mississippi (-17.1 percent), West Virginia (-15.6 percent), North Dakota (-15.4 percent), and the District of Columbia (-15.1 percent).

Given Series II-B assumptions (Table 15), Florida again will show the largest increase in the number of births during this period, followed by Arizona, Alaska, Colorado, Nevada, Maryland, and New Hampshire. Births are projected to decrease the most, under Series II-B assumptions, in the District of Columbia (-24.6 percent), Mississippi (-14.2 percent), South Dakota (-11.0 percent), and Ohio and West Virginia (-10.5 percent for each state).

Control of births.—American women exercise a high level of control over child-bearing—although the number of women age 15 to 44 doubled from 1921 to 1976, the total number of births in 1976 was only four percent higher than the number in 1921. The methods of fertility control used are both "widely accepted" (contraception) and "far more controversial" (abortion). [20:49-50]

Contraception. -- The most recent published data on contraceptive use in the United States are from the 1973 and 1976 National Surveys of Family Growth conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. As shown in Table 16 (page 55), 30.2 percent of couples with wives aged 15 to 44 years were considered sterile in 1976, compared to 23.8 percent in 1973. However, the use of contraceptive methods other than sterilization among currently married women decreased from 53.2 percent in 1973 to 48.6 percent in 1976. Virtually all of this decrease occurred among white women, from 54.0 percent to 49.0 percent. The oral conceptive pill was the most popular method of contraception used (by one-fourth of all women surveyed), followed by the condom and intrauterine device (IUD).

Table 17 (page 56) provides contraceptive utilization data for 1973 and 1976 for widowed, divorced, and separated women aged 15 to 44. Among these women, the frequency of sterility increased substantially more during this period (11.4 percentage points) than among currently married women (6.4 percentage points). very large decline from 1973 to 1976 in the proportion of postmarried women not using contraceptives can be attributed to a large extent both to increased sterilization and to an increase in the number of women using methods other than sterilization. In addition, 45.4 percent of widowed, divorced, and separated women used contraceptives in 1976, up 15.0 percentage points from 1973. Much of this increase occurred among white women, from 30.1 percent in 1973 to 48.4 percent in 1976. According to Kathleen Ford of the Division of Vital Statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service, "these figures may reflect an increase in sexual activity among the postmarried, or more plausibly, a greater candor in discussing these topics anonymously. However, there was also a change in interviewer instructions in 1976 which could have influenced these figures." [12:1-3] There was also a marked increase during this period in the number of widowed, separated, and divorced contraceptors who used the oral contraceptive pill; the IUD was used next most often.

Table 18 (page 57) shows that postmarried women aged 15 to 44 who used contraceptives other than sterilization used the oral conceptive pill and the IUD to a greater degree than currently married women in both 1973 and 1976.

Abortion.—Approximately one in eight American women of reproductive age has had a legal abortion. One in three abortions in 1977 were obtained by teenagers and three in four by unmarried women. [14:329]. These data were reported in The Alan Guttmacher Institute's fifth annual survey of health institutions and private physicians providing abortion services in the United States. Projections indicate that there were 1.37 million abortions in 1978, a four percent increase from the number in 1977. (See Table 19, page 58.) Since 1973 the number of abortions in the United States has increased 85 percent, but the rate of increase has declined each year: from 21 percent from 1973 to 1974, to 15 percent from 1974 to 1975, 14 percent from 1975 to 1976, 12 percent from 1976 to 1977, and 4 percent from 1977 to 1978. [14:330] Ninety-five percent of all abortions are performed in metropolitan areas. Table 19 also shows that:

- the number of providers increased from 1,627 in 1973 to 2,716 in 1977 (67 percent.).
- the abortion rate per 1,000 women of reproductive age increased from 16.6 in 1973 to 27.5 in 1978 (66 percent).
- the abortion ratio (number of abortions per 1,000 live births) increased from 239 in 1973 to 406 in 1978 (70 percent).
- the abortion ratio per 1,000 abortions and live births increased from 193 in 1973 to 289 in 1978 (50 percent).
- the number of women who needed abortion services and were unable to get them decreased from 1,023,800 in 1973 to 479,000 in 1978 (53 percent). However, 26 percent of women who needed abortion services were unable to obtain them in 1978.

Table 20 (page 59) provides state-by-state data relating to abortions by occurrence and residence in 1977 and state abortion rates for that year. The number of abortions by occurrence ranged from highs of 209,930 in California and 185,950 in New York to 900 in Wyoming. Seventeen states reported an increase of at least 25 percent in the number of reported abortions from 1976 to 1977, while the number of abortions in four states and the District of Columbia decreased. Nine percent

l"Providers" include hospitals reporting that they provided abortion services, nonhospital abortion clinics, and physicians who reported performing abortions in their offices.

of the women who obtained abortions in 1977 traveled to another state to do so. In nine states, one percent or fewer residents obtaining abortions traveled to another state for those services, compared to more than 25 percent of residents in 14 states. In analyzing state abortion rates in 1977, there was a net flow of women into 29 states and the District of Columbia (occurrence rate exceeded the residence rate) and a net flow of women out of 21 other states for abortion services (residence rate exceeded the occurrence rate). [14:331-332] Forrest, Sullivan, and Tietze noted that "the exceptionally high abortion rates in the District of Columbia—occurrence rate, 176; residence rate, 83—reflect both the large number of nonresident women coming into the urban District for abortion services (54 percent of all abortions were to nonresidents) and its unusual concentration of young, black and unmarried women, groups which traditionally have the highest abortion rates." [14:333]

NUMBER OF ABORTIONS

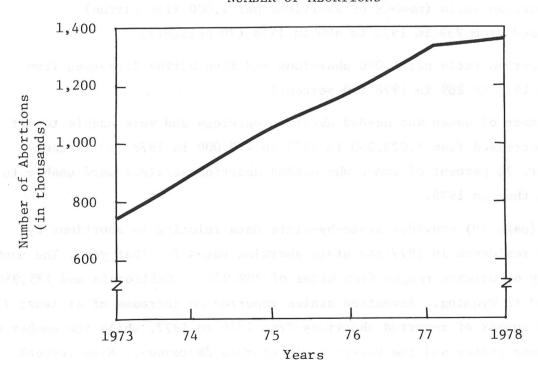
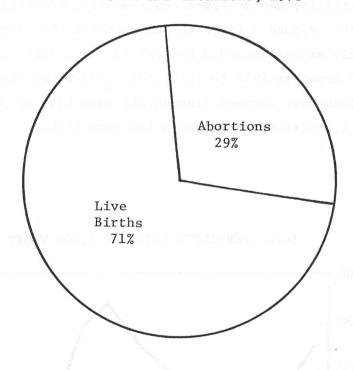


Table 19 shows that 1,374,000 women terminated their pregnancies by abortion in 1978, while the National Center for Health Statistics reported that 3,333,000 women carried their pregnancies to live birth, making a total of 4,707,000. Thus, 29 percent of pregnant women terminated their pregnancies by abortion. This figure represents personal decisions made whether or not to continue pregnancy to term; it does not include women whose pregnancies ended in miscarriage or still-birth. These data also indicate that in 1978 there was one abortion for every 2.4 live births in the United States.

LIVE BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS, 1978



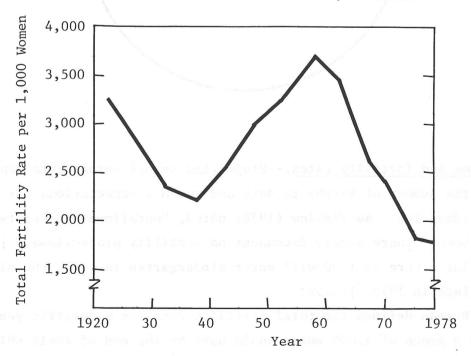
Birth expectations and fertility rates.—Projecting school enrollments depends heavily on both the number of births to date and women's expectations for future and lifetime childbearing. As Fishlow (1978) noted, "enrollment forecasts beyond the early 1980s become increasingly dependent on fertility projections." [10:52] For example, children born in 1980 will enter kindergarten in 1985, the ninth grade in 1994, and college in 1998. [10:52]

The Census Bureau defines the total fertility rate for a specific year as the number of births a group of 1,000 women would have by the end of their childbearing period, if during their entire reproductive period they were to experience the

age-specific birth rates for that year. [35:29] Data on birth expectations are provided for many age groups, including all women in the childbearing years (15 to 44 years) and women in other selected categories (e.g., 18 to 29 years, 18 to 34 years). A fertility rate of 2,115 per 1,000 women represents the natural "replacement level" for the population. [29:5]

Total fertility rates.—Shown in Table 21 (page 60) are total fertility rates from 1920 to 1978. Total fertility declined through the 1920s and 1930s to a low of 2,235 per 1,000 women in the 1935-39 period. The next two decades, however, were periods of sustained growth, with the total fertility rate reaching 3,690 in 1955-59. Since 1957 fertility has declined continuously, reaching a low of 1,768 per 1,000 women in 1976. Figure 3 (page 61) illustrates this steady decrease in the 1970s, with the only exception a 3.3 percent increase from 1,768 lifetime births expected per 1,000 women in 1976 to 1,826 per 1,000 women the following year. Thus, lifetime expectations have dropped from an all-time high of 3.7 births per woman in the late 1950s to 1.8 births per woman in the late 1970s.





Fertility projections are difficult to make, since they are influenced by a variety of socioeconomic factors. In their article "The Demographic Background to Changing Enrollments and School Needs," Davis and Lewis (1978) cited the following causes attributed to influencing the post-1957 decline in fertility rates: changes in employment, work roles, and career aspirations of women; more liberal abortion laws; postponement of marriage; higher divorce rates; increased use of reliable contraceptives; and concern about the environment, limits to resources, and overpopulation. [2:25] Because of the complexity of the relationship between fertility and these different variables, demographers did not anticipate either the extended increase in fertility before 1957 or the lengthy decrease since that time. [2:25]

Estimates of statewide total fertility rates were included in a paper by
Martin O'Connell presented at the 1980 annual meeting of the Population Association
of America and scheduled for publication by D. C. Heath and Company. (See Table
22 on page 62.) In 1977, eleven states (seven located in the West) had a total
fertility rate above replacement level fertility (2,115 per 1,000 women):

•	Utah	(3,454)	•	South Dakota	(2,212)
	Idaho	(2,680)	THE THE PERSON	New Mexico	(2,203)
•	Wyoming	(2,403)	- gas Sail I'V name•	Arizona	(2,191)
•	Alaska	(2,356)	•	North Dakota	(2,191)
(Hawaii	(2,256)	er arann raafa	Louisiana	(2, 152)
(Mississippi	(2.232)			

Five jurisdictions reported a total fertility rate of less than 1,600 per 1,000 women in 1977: Massachusetts (1,390), Connecticut (1,421), Maryland (1,518), the District of Columbia (1,525), and Pennsylvania (1,593).

Lifetime births expected.——O'Connell also provided statewide data on lifetime births expected per 1,000 women 18 to 29 years old averaged from the June 1977 and June 1978 Current Population Surveys. This age group was used because approximately 90 percent of all lifetime births expected have already been born to women by the time they reach 30, but only 40 percent of the expected births of women age 18 to 29 have been born to date. [23:6] Although the total fertility rate and number of lifetime births expected are similar, there are important differences. The total fertility rate, a "period fertility rate," is a hypothetical estimate of completed fertility for an artificial cohort of women based on fertility rates for a given year. On the other hand, the number of lifetime births expected, a "cohort or completed fertility

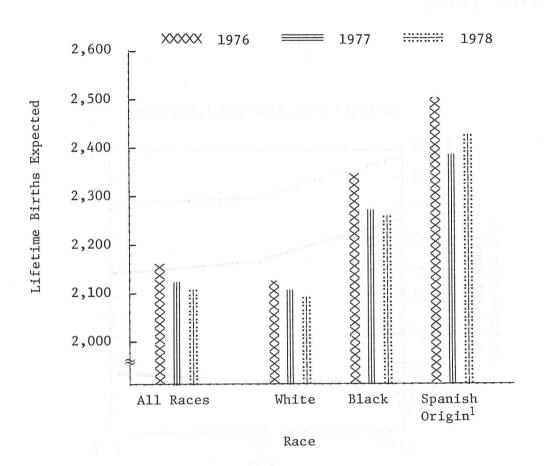
rate," is an estimate of completed fertility for a true birth cohort of women projected to the end of their reproductive period. In periods of declining fertility, the total fertility rate is typically lower than the number of lifetime births expected. [23:7, 16; 27] Lifetime births expected can be viewed as the sum of births to date plus future births expected.

As shown in Table 23 (page 63), thirteen states had lifetime birth expectations for 1977-78 above replacement level fertility, led by Utah (3,468), Idaho (2,472), North Dakota (2,403), and South Dakota (2,303). Seven of the 11 states that had total fertility rates above the replacement level also had lifetime birth expectations above replacement (Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Louisiana, and Mississippi). The other four states (Hawaii, Alaska, New Mexico, and Arizona) had a lifetime birth expectation of at least two children per woman. High fertility rates in the Mountain states have been attributed largely to the Mormon influence in this area. [23:7-8; 28] The District of Columbia reported the lowest lifetime expected birth rate for 1977-78 (1.8 children per woman), but that was higher than its 1977 total fertility rate (1.5 children per woman).

National data for 1976-78 classified by race show that women 18 to 34 years old of Spanish origin had the highest number of lifetime births expected (2,428 per 1,000 women in 1978), followed by black women (2,258 per 1,000 women in 1978), and white women (2,096 per 1,000 women in 1978). (Table 24, page 64.) Women in this age category for all races expected 2,113 lifetime births per 1,000 women in 1978, which is nearly the same as replacement level fertility (2,115 per 1,000 women). But 18-to-24-year-old women, who will figure prominently in determining future fertility levels, expect to have 2,033 births per 1,000 women, slightly below replacement fertility. [29:5] Lifetime births expected declined steadily from 1976 to 1978 for white and black women but increased in 1978 for women of Spanish origin.

Table 25 (page 65) shows that while nearly half of white women age 18 to 34 expected two lifetime births when surveyed in June 1978, 35 percent of black women and 38 percent of women of Spanish origin expected two lifetime births. Conversely, 19.1 percent of women of Spanish origin and 15.5 percent of black women reported lifetime expectations of four or more births, compared to 9.8 percent of white women. The percentage of women expecting no lifetime births was nearly the same for both white (11.2 percent) and black (10.4 percent) women, but slightly lower for women of Spanish origin (7.9 percent). Childlessness among women has increased since 1960, most dramatically among young women 20 to 24 years old, 45 percent of whom were childless in 1975 versus 25 percent in 1960. [20:4]

PER 1,000 WOMEN AGE 18 TO 34 YEARS



¹ Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Births to date.—The number of births to date (the same as the number of children ever born), one component of lifetime births expected, reflects the recent pattern of changes in fertility. Table 26 (page 66) indicates that in 1970 women 18 to 44 years old had borne an average of 1.9 children per woman; by 1978 the average had declined to 1.6 children per woman. During the 1970s women 20 to 24 years old had borne less than one child per woman: 0.7 children per woman in 1970 and about 0.6 children per woman in 1976 and 1978. While women 35 to 39 years old had an average of 3.0 births per woman in 1970, eight years later they averaged 2.7 children per woman. This decrease in the number of children ever born is primarily a measure of the fertility of married women, because most births occur within marriage. Although married women 15 to 44 years old had borne an average of 2.0 children per woman in 1978 compared to 2.4 children per woman in 1970, the average number of

children ever born to never-married women was slightly greater in 1978 than in 1970. This trend parallels recent increases in births outside of marriage in the United States. [35:29]

CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN

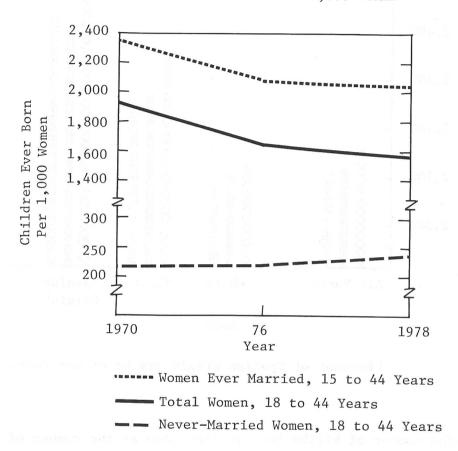


Table 27 (page 67) shows that age at first marriage and selected women's socio-economic characteristics influence the number of children ever born. For 1978 there was a consistent inverse relationship between the number of children ever born and women's age at first marriage. For women who were 40 to 44 years old in 1978, those who had married between age 14 and 17 had borne an average of 3.9 children per woman compared to 1.8 children per woman for those who had married between age 30

and 34. Moreover, fertility levels have become lower as more women complete more education and participate in the work force. As of 1978, women age 35 to 39 who had completed less than eight years of elementary school had borne an average of 3.8 children per woman versus 2.1 children per woman for those with four or more years of college. Women age 35 to 39 in the labor force in 1978 had borne 2.6 children per woman up to that time, while women not in the labor force had an average of 3.1 children per woman. [35:30] Even among employed women there is variation in fertility, with full-time workers having lower fertility rates than part-time workers. [20:34]

Table 28 (page 68) shows that the recent pattern of delayed marriage and child-bearing is serving to lower annual fertility rates. This is a direct effect of the increased educational attainment of women. [20:33] A larger proportion of women born from 1930 to 1944 married and had their first child by age 20 than women born in earlier or later periods. "If this pattern persists," the Census Bureau noted, "it will certainly act to reduce completed family size and to lower the Nation's rate of population growth." [35:30] Furthermore, increases in divorce rates, as with slower entrance into marriage, seem to inhibit fertility, but the effect of the combination of these factors on fertility is still uncertain. [20:16]

Race also affects the number of births to date. (Table 24, page 64.) Women of Spanish origin and black women age 18 to 34 had borne an average of about 1.6 and 1.5 children per woman respectively as of 1978, compared to 1.1 births per woman for white women. However, while the number of births per 1,000 white and black women declined in each year from 1976 to 1978, women age 18 to 34 of Spanish origin showed an increase from 1,535 births per 1,000 women in 1977 to 1,554 births in 1978.

As with the total fertility rate and lifetime births expected, there was wide variation among states in the number of births to date in 1977-78. (See Table 23 on page 63.) Seven states reported more than 1,000 births to date per 1,000 women age 18 to 29 years old (the median rate, in Ohio, was 847 births per 1,000 women):

•	Arkansas	(1,287)	•	South Carolina	(1,079)
	Utah	(1,144)		Tennessee	(1,023)
	0klahoma	(1,137)	•	West Virginia	(1,020)
	Mississippi	(1,117)			

Six states reported less than 700 births to date per 1,000 women: the District of Columbia (646), Delaware (649), Massachusetts (668), Missouri (670), Connecticut (672), and Hawaii (679). The number of births to date in the state with the highest rate (Arkansas) was twice that in the state with the lowest rate (the District of Columbia).

Future births expected.—In addition to births to date, future births expected comprises the second component of lifetime births expected. Table 23 also presents state—by—state data on the number of future births expected as of 1977—78. Utah's rate of 2,324 future births expected per 1,000 women is nearly 50 percent greater than that of the next highest rate (1,579 births per 1,000 women in North Dakota). Fourteen other states reported more than 1.3 future births expected per woman, led by Idaho, South Dakota, and Missouri (each with 1.5 future births per woman). Arkansas reported the lowest number of future births expected per 1,000 women (831), followed by West Virginia (929), Alabama (962), and Tennessee (986).

Table 29 (page 69) gives data on the percent distribution of the number of future births expected, by births to date, for women 18 to 34 years old surveyed in June 1978. For all races, half of the women expected no future births, and half expected one or more births. Sixty percent of black women surveyed expected no future births, compared to 53 percent of women of Spanish origin and 50 percent of white women. More white women expected to have two or more births in the future (33.0 percent), compared to women of Spanish origin (26.6 percent) or black women (22.2 percent).

Table 30 (page 70) shows that the percentage of white wives expecting no future births increased significantly from 1955 to 1976. During this period, the percentage of white wives age 18 to 24 who expected no future births doubled (from 14 percent in 1955 to 28 percent in 1976). This same trend also was noted for white wives age 25 to 29, 30 to 34, and 35 to 39.

Also affecting fertility is the percentage of illegitimate births. From 1940 to 1975 the percentage of illegitimate births increased fourfold, from 3.6 percent to 14.3 percent. Yet the number of single women age 14 to 44 increased by only 39 percent during this period. According to Moore and O'Connell (1978), there is reason to believe that while the total number of illegitimate births may increase more slowly or even decrease in the near future, it is impossible to predict if a leveling off or decline in the illegitimacy rate among teenage women will occur. [20:40-41]

TABLES AND FIGURES

ile.

TABLE 1.--Regular Elementary and Secondary Day School Enrollment, by Grade Level and Control of School: Fall 1967 to Fall 1989

		Total			Public			Nonpublic	
Fall of year	K-12	K-8	9–12	K-12	K–8 9–12		K-12	K-8	9–12
.5 7	183 / 16 , 1		4 1 2 2	(In t	housands)	hu z — e i			
1967	49,891	36,242	13.649	43,891	31,642	12,249	6.000*	4 000 %	1 400
1968	50.744	36,626	14,118	44,944	32,226	12,718		4,600 *	1,400
1969	51,119	36,797 *	14,322	45,619	32,597*		5,800	4,400	1,400
1970	51,309 *	36,677	14,632	45,019	32,577	13,022 13,332	5,500	4,200	1,300 **
1971	51,181	36,065	15,116	46,081 *	32,265		5,400	4,100	1,300 **
1972	50,744	35,531	15,110	45,744	31,831	13,816	5,100	3,800	1,300 **
1973	50,329	34,953	15,213	45,744		13,913	5,000	3,700	1,300 **
1974	50,053	34,533	15,532	45,429	31,353 30,921	14,077	4,900**	3,600 **	1,300 **
1975	49,791	34,087	15,704	44,791	and the second second	14,132	5,000	3,600 **	1,400
1976	49,316	33,606	15,710 *		30,487	14,304	5,000	3,600 **	1,400
1977	48,577			44,316	30,006	14,310	5,000	3,600 * *	1,400
1978	100000-11-05-00	32,936	15,640	43,577	29,336	14,240	5,000	3,600 * *	1,400
19/0	47,611	32,055	15,556	42,611	28,455	14,156	5,000	3,600 **	1,400
				D.	a la de de				
				rı	rojected				
1979	46,657	31,422	15,235	41,557	27,822	13,735	5,100	3,600**	1,500
1980	45,796	30,989	14,807	40,696	27,389	13,307	5,100	3,600**	1,500
1981	44,958	30,637	14,321	39,858	27,037	12,821	5,100	3.600**	1,500
1982	44,111	30,395	13,716	39,111	26,795	12,316	5,000	3,600 **	1,400
1983	43,766	30,301	13,465	38,666	26,601	12,065	5,100	3,700	1,400
1984	43,591 **	30,128**	13,463	38,491 **	26,428**	12,063	5,100	3,700	1,400
1985	43,748	30,248	13,500	38,548	26,448	12,100	5,200	3,800	1,400
1986	44,080	30,651	13,429	38,780	26,851	11,929	5,300	3,800	1,500
1987	44,473	31,395	13,078	39,073	27,495	11,578	5,400	3,900	1,500
1988	44,974	32,259	12,715	39,374	28,259	11,115	5,600	4.000	1,600 *
1989	45,393	33,093	12,300 **	39.793	28,993	10,800 **	5,600	4,100	1,500

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 1988—89*, 1980.

* Highest Enrollment, ** Lowest Enrollment

SOURCE: Nancy B. Dearman and Valena White Plisko, National Center for Education Statistics. *The Condition of Education*, 1980 Edition. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980, p. 56.

TABLE 2.--Public Regular Elementary and Secondary Enrollment, by Grade Level and State, Fall 1970, Fall 1978, and Percent Change Fall 1970 to Fall 1978

		Total			PK-8			9-12	
			Pct.			Pct.			Pct.
			Change,			Change,			Change,
State or other area	1970	1978	1970-78	1970	1978	1970-78	1970	1978	1970-78
Total 50 States and D.C	45,909,088	42,611,000	- 7.2%	32,577,326	28,455,000	-12.7%	13,331,762	14,156,000	+ 6.2%
Alabama	805,205	761,666	- 5.4	569,547	509,616	-10.5	236,658	252,050	+ 7.0
Alaska	79,845	90,728	+13.6	61,030	62,802	+ 2.9	18,815	27,926	+48.4
Arizona	439,524	509,830	+16.0	313,697	349,695	+11.5	125,827	160,135	+27.3
Arkansas	463,320	456,698	- 1.4	329,750	313,738	- 4.9	133,570	142,960	+ 7.0
California	4,633,198	4,187,967	- 9.6	3,230,905	2,728,637	-15.5	1,402,293	1,459,330	+ 4.1
Colorado	550,060	558,285	+ 1.5	390,593	374,158	- 4.2	159,467	184,127	+15.5
Connecticut	662,205	593,757	-10.3	487,416	396,975	-18.6	174,789	196,782	+12.6
Delaware	132,745	111,034	-16.4	94,328	69,811	-26.0	38,417	41,223	+ 7.3
District of Columbia	145,704	113,858	-21.9	113,194	79,963	-29.4	32,510	33,895	+ 4.3
Plorida	1,427,896	1,513,819	+ 6.0	1,015,811	1,027,152	+ 1.1	412,085	486,667	+18.1
					7.00		611,15	1 11 11 11	
Georgia	1,098,901	NA	NA	799,522	NA	NA	299,379	NA	NA
lawaii	180,641	170,761	- 5.5	129,146	113,341	-12.2	51,495	57,420	+11.5
Idaho	182,333	203,022	+11.3	123,933	139,481	+12.5	58,400	63,541	+ 8.8
11inois	2,356,636	2,100,157	-10.9	1,687,909	1,395,192	-17.3	668,727	704,965	+ 5.4
Indiana	1,231,458	1,113,331	- 9.6	876,558	720,671	-17.8	354,900	392,660	+10.6
Iowa	660,104	568,540	-13.9	464,543	369,307	-20.5	195,561	199,233	+ 1.9
Kansas	512,308	433,547	-15.4	356,992	293,124	-17.9	155,316	140,423	- 9.6
Kentucky	717,205	692,999	- 3.4	513,148	477,570	- 6.9	204,057	215,429	+ 5.6
ouisiana	842,365	816,669	- 3.1	615,562	565,844	- 8.1	226,803	250,825	+10.6
Maine	244,670	240,016	- 1.9	176,804	161,797	- 8.5	67,866	78,219	+15.3
365.3		8.331	(2.2. N.T.		11225		1.15.00		
Maryland	916,244	809,933	-11.6	664,024	535,565	-19.3	252,220	274,368	+ 8.8
Massachusetts	1,167,713	1,081,464	- 7.4	833,171	721,266	-13.4	334,542	360,198	+ 7.7
Michigan	2,180,699	1,911,345	-12.4	1,604,997	1,252,965	-21.9	575,702	658,380	+14.4
Minnesota	920,839	807,716	-12.3	630,930	512,834	-18.7	289,909	294,882	+ 1.7
Mississippi	534,395	493,710	- 7.6	388,647	340,084	-12.5	145,748	153,626	+ 5.4
Missour4	1,039,477	900,002	-13.4	748,299	593,923	-20.6	291,178	306,079	+ 5.1
Montana	176,712	164,326	- 7.0	120,825	109,463	- 9.4	55,887	54,863	- 1.8
Nebraska	329,110	297,796	- 9.5	229,920	194,376	-15.5	99,190	103,420	+ 4.3
Nevada	127,550	146,281	+14.7	93,108	96,682	+ 3.8	34,442	49,599	+44.0
New Hampshire	158,756	172,389	+ 8.6	113,700	117,241	+ 3.1	45,056	55,148	+22.4
New Jersey	1,482,000	1,337,327	- 9.8	1,063,276	884,390	-16.8	418,724	452,937	+ 8.2
New Mexico	281,372	279,249	- 0.8	198,595	187,102	- 5.8	82,777	92,147	+11.3
New York	3,477,016	3,093,885	-11.0	2,448,403	2,000,069	-18.3	1,028,613	1,093,816	+ 6.3
North Carolina	1,192,187	1,162,810	- 2.5	835,739	800,807	- 4.2	356,448	362,003	+ 1.6
North Dakota	147,013	122,021	-17.0	100,441	77,544	-22.8	46,572	44,477	- 4.5
Jakota	147,013	122,021	17.0						
hio	2,425,643	2,102,440	-13.3	1,698,298	1,396,760	-17.8	727,345	705,680	- 3.0
)klahoma	626,956	588,870	- 6.1	437,332	398,510	- 8.9	189,624	190,360	+ 0.4
Oregon	479,527	471,374	- 1.7	325,065	317,533	- 2.3	154,462	153,841	- 0.4
Pennsylvania	2,363,817	2,046,746	-13.4	1,634,940	1,326,561	-18.9	727,877	720,185	- 1.1
Rhode Island	188,090	160,656	-14.6	135,389	107,705	-20.4	52,701	52,951	+ 0.5
South Carolina	637,800	624,931	- 2.0	459,145	428,682	- 6.6	178,655	196,249	+ 9.8
South Dakota	166,305	138,228	-16.9	113,976	90,437	-20.7	52,329	47,791	- 8.7
Cennessee	899,893	873,036	- 3.0	648,633	616,060	- 5.0	251,260	256,976	+ 2.3
lexas	2,839,900	2,867,254	+ 1.0	2,045,900	1,999,905	- 2.2	794,000	867,349	+ 9.2
Jtah	304,002	325,026	+ 6.9	212,669	228,391	+ 7.4	91,333	96,635	+ 5.8
James t	102 120	101 202	1 0	72 901	60 610	- 5.8	29,239	31,674	+ 8.3
Vermont	103,130	101,292	- 1.8 - 2.2	73,891 775,497	69,618 730,918	- 5.8 - 5.7	303,257	324,320	+ 6.9
Jirginia	1,078,754	1,055,238			513,000	- 3.7 -10.5	244,831	256,246	+ 4.7
Washington	817,712	769,246	- 5.9	572,881					+ 4.7
West Virginia	399,531	395,722	- 1.0	280,426	269,979	- 3.7	119,105	125,743	
Wisconsin	993,736	886,419	-10.8	678,430	559,786	-17.5	315,306	326,633	+ 3.6
Wyoming	86,886	94,328	+ 8.6	60,391	64,854	+ 7.4	26,495	29,474	+11.2

NA = Not available.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, Statistics of Public Schools, Fall 1970, 1971; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1978, 1979.

SOURCE: Nancy B. Dearman and Valena White Plisko, National Center for Education Statistics. The Condition of Education, 1980 Edition. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980, p. 58.

TABLE 3.--Rank of the 50 Largest School Districts in the United States, by Enrollment Decline from Fall 1971 to Fall 1979 and by Fall 1979 Enrollment

		ment Decline from 971 to Fall 1979	Fall	. 1979 Enrollment
School System	Rank	Percent Change	 Rank	Enroll
St. Louis, MO	1	-37.3%	40	68,0
Cleveland, OH	2	-36.7	22	92,1
Denver, CO	3	-34.4	44	62,2
Indianapolis, IN	4	-32.2	39	69,5
	5	-30.7	32	75,2
Columbus, OH Milwaukee, WI	6	-30.5	23	92,0
	7	-28.9	48	58,9
San Francisco, CA	8	-28.0	38	69,9
Boston, MA	9	-27.4	14	112,4
Memphis, TN	10	-27.1	9	139,0
Baltimore City, MD	10	-27:1	,	200,0
ashington, DC	11	-26.2	17	105,3
	12	-26.1	33	74,0
tlanta, GA	13	-23.5	19	102,5
altimore County, MD (Towson)	14	-23.4	6	216,3
etroit, MI				
allas, TX	15	-22.1	11	131,9
rince George's County, MD	16		1.0	107
(Upper Marlboro)	16	-21.8	13	127,2
ewark, NJ	17	-20.3	46	61,4
ontgomery County, MD				
(Rockville)	18	-19.4	21	101,6
rleans Parish, LA				
(New Orleans)	19	-19.2	26	87,0
etropolitan School System,	1777.	231 75		
Nashville, TN	20	-18.7	35	71,6
			_	
ouston, TX	21	-18.4	7	189,
ort Worth, TX	22	-17.3	41	66,
hiladelphia, PA	23	-17.0	4	236,0
nicago, IL	24	-16.8	3	476,
ew York, NY	25	-16.0	1	963,
an Antonio, TX		-16.0	45	61,
	27	-15.9	2	545,
os Angeles, CA	28	-12.5	15	112,
an Diego, CA	20	-12.5	13	112,
ouval County, FL (Jackson-	20	10.1	20	102,
ville)	. 29	-12.1		
lbuquerque, NM	30	- 7.9	30	79,
awaii (entire state)	31	- 7.7	8	168,
	32	- 7.6	5	226,
Dade County, FL (Miami)	32	- 7.0	,	220,
harlotte-Mecklenburg County,	22	(=	31	75,
NC (Charlotte)	33	- 6.5		
range County, FL (Orlando)	34	- 6.3	28	81,4
Pairfax County, VA (Fairfax)	35	- 5.9	12	127,
eKalb County, GA (Decatur)		- 5.9	27	82,
nn Arundel County, MD				10.00
(Annapolis)	37	- 5.3	34	71,9
Mobile County, AL (Mobile)	38	- 4.3	43	63,
1 Paso, TX	39	- 2.6	47	60,
ast Baton Rouge Parish, LA				
(Baton Rouge)	40	- 0.3	42	65,
(1223)				
inellas County, FL (Clear-				
water)	41	+ 2.6	24	89,
	42	+ 6.6	50	58,
ustin, TX efferson Parish, LA (Gretna)	43	+ 6.8	37	70,0
	43	1 0.0	3,	,
alm Beach County, FL	1.1.	1.7 /	36	70,8
(West Palm Beach)	44	+ 7.4	30	,,,,
illsborough County, FL	0.22		16	111
(Tampa)	45	+ 7.9	16	111,6
roward County, FL	100		-	464
(Fort Lauderdale)	46	+ 9.9	10	134,6
efferson County, CO				
(Lakewood)	47	+11.1	29	80,0
lark County, NV (Las Vegas)	48	+16.6	25	87,
efferson County, KY	100			MINIST
(Louisville) 1			18	104,
Wew Castle County, DE (Wilmington) ²			/. 0	58,4
			49	58

¹ Data not appropriate for computation of percent change in enrollment due to merger of Jefferson County and Louisville City school districts in 1975.

 $^{^2}$ Data not appropriate for computation of percent change in enrollment since the New Castle County school district was formed in 1978 with the merger of 11 school districts.

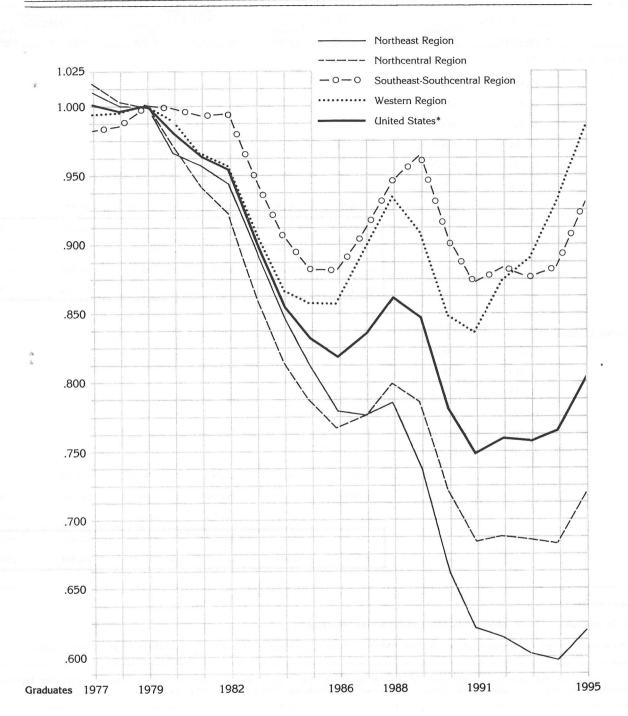
SOURCE: "Percent of Enrollment Changes Fall 1971 to Fall 1979, and Per Pupil Expenditures for Current Operations, 1979-80, in the 50 Largest School Systems," ERS Bulletin, 7 (April 1980), p. 4.

TABLE 4.--Public High School Graduates in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 1975-1995

	1075	1980	1985	1990	1995	Percent Change, 1975-1995
State	1975	1900	1903	1990	1775	1979 1999
TOTAL	2,829,329	2,790,136	2,365,634	2,221,800	2,279,201	-19.4%
	46 600	16 026	40 250	41,850	41,198	-11.7
Alabama	46,633	46,926	40,359	5,254	5,832	+32.1
Alaska	4,414	5,625	4,960	28,984	33,733	+31.4
Arizona	25,665	29,312	27,315			+ 3.0
Arkansas	26,836	28,565	24,817	26,355	27,638	-15.3
California	273,411	256,892	218,432	204,182	231,571	-13.3
Colorado	34,963	37,281	32,495	33,388	37,384	+ 6.9
Connecticut	40,479	37,607	31,543	25,201	22,845	-43.6
Delaware	9,779	9,419	6,965	5,945	5,817	-40.5
District of Columbia	5,302	5,448	3,882	2,891	2,337	-55.9
Florida	85,651	88,430	76,421	81,300	80,847	- 5.6
Georgia	59,803	65,444	57,299	49,048	55,014	- 8.0
Georgia	37,003	03,111	.,,=	,		
Hawaii	11,283	11,611	9,241	9,167	10,526	- 6.7
Idaho	12,631	13,422	12,171	13,473	17,202	+36.2
Illinois	141,316	134,735	107,546	97,055	96,403	-31.8
Indiana	77,230	76,349	63,163	60,480	58,222	-24.6
Iowa	42,685	42,956	33,500	30,695	33,420	-21.7
Kansas	32,458	30,796	24,449	23,679	26,204	-19.3
Kansas Kentucky	42,975	41,266	35,633	34,703	36,152	-15.9
Louisiana	47,691	47,472	44,722	45,345	49,744	+ 4.3
nontgrana	77,071					
Maine	14,830	15,462	13,908	12,728	12,715	-14.3
Maryland	61,525	61,488	52,992	45,240	42,771	-30.5
Massachusetts	78,408	77,644	66,270	52,487	45,889	-41.5
Michigan	135,509	127,462	105,814	94,750	89,204	-34.2
Minnesota	66,535	67,616	52,732	46,707	48,888	• -26.5
Mississippi	27,347	27,672	24,447	23,145	22,981	-16.0
2.1	62 770	64,423	52,309	48,938	49,181	-21.7
Missouri	62,779		9,508	9,491	10,986	-10.6
Montana	12,293	12,034		17,886	18,621	-16.3
Nebraska	22,249	22,559	17,730		10,220	+40.3
Nevada	7,284	8,795	8,050	8,720 10,620	10,512	- 5.0
New Hampshire	11,060	11,719	10,766			-36.9
New Jersey	97,985	94,836	80,233	65,627	61,860	-30.9
New Mexico	18,438	18,476	15,184	14,480	16,111	-12.6
New York	210,780	201,167	165,726	129,018	120,888	-42.6
North Carolina	70,094	70,550	61,155	60,038	56,499	-19.4
North Dakota	10,750	10,366	7,767	7,565	8,540	-20.6
Ohio	156,854	143,851	118,557	110,141	103,912	-33.8
Oklahoma	37,809	40,048	33,232	36,626	38,784	+ 2.6
	20. ((2	20 515	27 220	28,085	32,147	+ 4.8
Oregon	30,668	30,515	27,230 123,434	104,578	98,210	-39.8
Pennsylvania	163,124	146,937	The state of the s	10 L ID 10 25 To 10 To 1	6,396	-42.1
Rhode Island	11,042	11,198	9,267	7,261		- 2.7
South Carolina	36,312	37,829	33,783	35,066	35,338	-24.8
South Dakota	11,579	10,961	7,979	7,860	8,710	-24.0
Tennessee	49,363	49,796	44,224	45,622	45,387	- 8.1
Texas	159,487	172,067	158,882	176,637	188,088	+17.9
Utah	19,668	20,534	19,379	23,183	32,702	+66.3
Vermont	6,546	6,862	5,737	5,539	5,194	-20.7
Virginia	65,558	68,027	57,215	54,065	53,473	-18.4
		50 675	// 071	/, 2 EE1	51 507	+ 1.0
Washington	50,990	50,675	44,271	43,551	51,507	-15.1
West Virginia	24,631	23,197	20,023	20,456	20,913	
Wisconsin	70,979	69,664	57,105	48,905	51,422	-27.6
Wyoming	5,648	6,150	5,812	7,390	9,063	+60.5

 $[\]boldsymbol{\ast}$ Includes graduates of nonpublic schools.

SOURCE: High School Graduates: Projections for the Fifty States. A joint publication of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. Boulder, Colorado: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November 1979, pp. 23-31.



*Based on sum of projections for states

SOURCE: High School Graduates: Projections for the Fifty States. A joint publication of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Institute of Independent Colleges and Universities, and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. Boulder, Colorado: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, November 1979, p. 19.

TABLE 5.--Estimates and Projections of the Population Age 5 to 17 Years: 1950 to 2000

		Estimat	e	Serie	s I	Projecti Series		Series I	II
			Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent
		Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change	Population	Change
Populatio	on Age 5 t	o 13 Years							
1950	2	22,423	NA						
1955		27,925	+24.5%						
1960		32,965	+18.0						
1965		35,754	+ 8.5						
1970		36,636	+ 2.5						
1975		33,440	- 8.7						
1980				30,197	- 9.7%	30,197	- 9.7%	30,197	- 9.7%
1985				31,012	+ 2.7	29,098	- 3.6	27,665	- 8.4
1990				38,591	+24.4	32,568	+11.9	28,546	+ 3.2
1995				43,995	+14.0	35,392	+ 8.7	30,070	+ 5.3
2000				44,725	+ 1.7	35,080	- 0.9	28,915	- 3.8
								SH MED	
Populatio	on Age 14	to 17 Years							
1950	A	8,444	NA						
1955	7	9,247	+ 9.5%					•	
1960		11,219	+21.3						
		14,153	+26.2						
1965									
1965 1970		15,910	+12.4						
1970		15,910 16,934	+12.4						
		15,910 16,934		15,763	- 6.9%	15,763	- 6.9%	15,763	- 6.9%
1970 1975				15,763 14,392	- 6.9% - 8.7	15,763 14,392	- 6.9% - 8.7		- 6.9% - 8.7
1970 1975 1980				14,392		14,392		15,763	
1970 1975 1980 1985					- 8.7		- 8.7	15,763 14,392	- 8.7

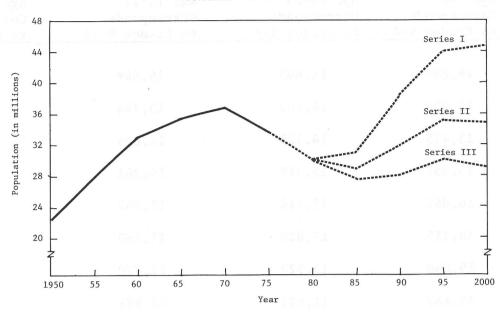
NA = Not applicable.

Population in thousands. As of July 1. Includes Armed Forces overseas.

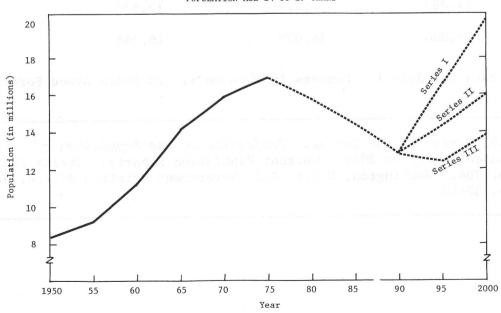
Figures inside heavy lines for population and percent change represent in whole or in part the survivors of projected births.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 704. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1977, pp. 10-11.

POPULATION AGE 5 TO 13 YEARS



POPULATION AGE 14 TO 17 YEARS



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Projections of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 704. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1977, pp. 10-11.

TABLE 6.--Biennial Projections of the Population Age 5-9, 10-13, 14-17, and 5-17 for the United States: 1978 to 2000

Year	Age 5-9 Corresponds to Grades K-4	Age 10-13 Corresponds to Grades 5-8	Age 14-17 Corresponds to Grades 9-12	Age 5-17 Corresponds to Grades K-12

1978	16,889	14,495	16,649	48,033
1980	16,096	14,102	15,764	45,962
1982	15,415	14,128	14,656	44,199
1984	15,857	13,318	14,261	43,436
1986	16,862	12,614	14,294	43,770
1988	18,115	12,829	13,480	44,424
1990	19,040	13,529	12,770	45,339
1992	19,487	14,625	12,981	47,093
1994	19,662	15,478	13,681	48,821
1996	19,620	15,893	14,778	50,291
1998	19,383	16,074	15,630	51,087
2000	19,000	16,079	16,046	51,125

(Series II data for July 1. Numbers in thousands. Includes Armed Forces overseas.)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Projection of the Population of the United States: 1977 to 2050. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 704. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July, 1977, pp. 38-60.

TABLE 7.--Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1977 and 1978

Numbers in thousands. Resident population includes estimated Armed Forces personnel residing in each State.

		Residen	t populatio	n	
Region, division, and State		The .	April 1,	Change, 197	0 to 1978
4.7	July 1, 1978 (provisional)	July 1, 1977	1970 (census) ¹	Number	Percent
United States	218,059	216,383	203,302	14,757	7.3
REGIONS:		117			
Northeast	49,081	49,305	49,061	21	
North Central	58,251	57,969	56,590	1.661	2.9
South	70,626	69,793	62,813	7,814	12.4
West	40,100	39,317	34,838	5,262	15.1
NORTHEAST:					
New England	12,256	12,238	11,847	409	3.5
Middle Atlantic	36,825	37,066	37,213	-388	-1.0
NORTH CENTRAL:					
East North Central	41,233	41,066	40,263	970	2.4
West North Central	17,018	16,903	16,328	691	4.2
SOUTH:					
South Atlantic	34,579	34,251	30,679	3,900	12.7
East South Central	14,001	13,836	12,808	1,193	9.3
West South Central	22,046	21,705	19,326	2,720	14.1
WEST:					
Mountain	10,289	10,060	8,290	2,000	24.1
Pacific	29,811	29,257	26,548	3,262	12.3
NEW ENGLAND:		1 10			
Maine	1,091	1,084	994	98	9.8
New Hampshire	871	850	738	133	18.1
Vermont	487	482	445	42	9.5
Massachusetts	5,774	5,777	5,689	85	1.5
Rhode Island	935	937	950	-15	-1.6
Connecticut	3,099	3,107	3,032	66	2.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	200	-114			
New York	17,748	17,932	18,241	-493	-2.7
New Jersey	7,327	7,338	7,171	156	2.2
Pennsylvania	11,750	11,796	11,801	-51	-0.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	a be and a fi		stall		
Ohio	10,749	10,696	10,657	91	0.9
Indiana	5,374	5,350	5,195	179	3.4
Illinois	11,243	11,228	11,110	132	1.2
Michigan	9,189	9,148	8,882	307	3.5
Wisconsin	4,679	4,644	4,418	261	5.9
EST NORTH CENTRAL:		- 055			
Minnesota	4,008	3,980	3,806	202	5.3
Iowa	2,896	2,888	2,825	70	2.5
Missouri	4,860	4,822	4,678	182	3.9
North Dakota	652	650	618	34	5.5
South Dakota	690	688	666	23	3.5
Nebraska	1,565	1,555	1,485	80	5.4
Kansas	2,348	2,320	2,249	99	4.4

(Continued)

	71 1 1079	Y-1 1		Change, 197	0 to 1978
	July 1, 1978 (provisional)	July 1, 1977	April 1, 1970 ¹	Number	Percen
SOUTH ATLANTIC:					
Delaware	583	582	548	34	6.3
Maryland	4.143	4.137	3.924	219	5.6
District of Columbia	674	685	757	-83	-11.0
Virginia	5.148	5.095	4.651	497	10.7
West Virginia	1,860	1,853	1,744	115	6.6
North Carolina	5,577	5,515	5,084	493	9.7
South Carolina	2,918	2.878	2,591		
Georgia	5.084	5.041		327	12.6
Florida	8,594		4,588	496	10.8
Florida	0,394	8,466	6,791	1,803	26.5
AST SOUTH CENTRAL:	177 6				
Kentucky	3,498	3,468	3,221	278	8.6
Tennessee	4,357	4,292	3,926	431	11.0
Alabama	3,742	3,691	3,444	298	8.6
Mississippi	2,404	2,386	2,217	187	8.4
EST SOUTH CENTRAL:			7		
Arkansas	2,186	2.152	1.923	263	13.6
Louisiana	3,966	3,930	3,645	322	8.8
Oklahoma	2,880	2,817	2,559	321	12.5
Texas	13,014	12,806	11,199	1,815	16.2
OUNTAIN:	N 184 E				
Montana	785	766	694	90	13.0
Idaho	878	856	713	165	23.1
Wyoming	424	406	332	91	27.4
Colorado	2,670	2,625	2,210	461	20.9
New Mexico	1,212	1.196	1,017		19.2
Arizona	2,354	2,305		195	
Utah			1,775	578	32.6
Nevada	1,307	1,270	1,059	248 171	23.4 35.0
ACIFIC:	1.0%				
Washington	3,774	3,681	3,413	360	10.6
Oregon	2,444	2,385	2,092	352	16.8
California	22,294	21,887	19,971	2,323	11.6
Alaska	403	413	303	100	33.1
Hawaii	897	891	770	127	16.5

l Includes officially recognized changes to census counts through September 1978. The "official" 1970 census counts used in apportionment are shown in 1970 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, Part A, Number of Inhabitants, p. VIII.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Profile of the United States: 1978. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 336. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1979, p. 36.

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[In thousands. As of July 1. National population projections based on revised gross migration data for the 1965–1970 period and postcensal estimates of net migration through 1975. Series II assumes that cohort fertility will approach 2.1 births per woman. Letters represent various interstate migration assumptions: A assumes that the 1965 to 1975 migration patterns will continue; B assumes that the 1970 to 1975 migration patterns will continue; and C assumes no interstate migration after 1975.

STATE	S	ERIES II-	A		SERIES II-	В	Barrie S	ERIES II-0	
SIAIL	1985	1990	2000	1985	1990	2000	1985	1990	2000
United States	232,371	243,004	259,869	232,371	243,004	259,869	232,371	243,004	259,86
New England Maine New Hampshire Vermont Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut	13,141	13,703	14,615	13,070	13,600	14,449	13,246	13,867	14,853
	1,143	1,192	1,273	1,196	1,273	1,405	1,140	1,191	1,274
	939	1,007	1,121	935	1,002	1,113	881	923	991
	528	560	614	517	543	586	513	538	578
	6,186	6,415	6,787	6,209	6,450	6,842	6,312	6,606	7,073
	1,000	1,040	1,107	1,003	1,045	1,117	1,014	1,061	1,141
	3,345	3,489	3,713	3,210	3,287	3,386	3,386	3,548	3,798
Middle Atlantic	38,338	39,144	40,239	37,700	38,196	38,703	40,326	42,084	44,91
New York	18,288	18,528	18,816	17,927	17,995	17,961	19,902	20,938	22,72
New Jersey	7,964	8,344	8,958	7,741	8,010	8,425	7,962	8,326	8,90
Pennsylvania	12,086	12,272	12,465	12,032	12,191	12,317	12,462	12,820	13,28
East North Central Ohio Indiana Illinois Michigan Wisconsin	43,371	44,847	47,005	42,314	43,260	44,398	44,669	46,747	49,951
	11,251	11,570	11,999	10,861	10,988	11,051	11,644	12,144	12,895
	5,621	5,804	6,069	5,481	5,595	5,731	5,778	6,038	6,441
	11,688	12,015	12,491	11,454	11,665	11,923	12,246	12,833	13,777
	9,866	10,302	10,970	9,546	9,814	10,148	10,049	10,562	11,356
	4,945	5,156	5,476	4,972	5,198	5,545	4,952	5,170	5,482
West North Central Minnesota	17,495	18,016	18,782	17,550	18,101	18,909	17,903	18,620	19,661
	4,209	4,382	4,637	4,179	4,338	4,561	4,253	4,448	4,732
	2,930	2,988	3,058	2,957	3,031	3,131	3,047	3,165	3,329
	5,051	5,226	5,506	4,985	5,129	5,346	5,055	5,223	5,469
	631	633	631	675	698	732	699	736	791
	676	679	679	707	724	748	743	781	839
	1,628	1,679	1,755	1,665	1,738	1,851	1,667	1,739	1,848
	2,370	2,429	2,516	2,380	2,443	2,540	2,439	2,528	2,653
South Atlantic Delaware Maryland District of Columbia Virginia West Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia Florida	38,648	41,182	45,400	39,675	42,727	47,949	36, 269	37,622	39,666
	648	684	742	626	651	689	630	658	697
	4,721	5,048	5,612	4,637	4,928	5,436	4, 489	4,683	4,964
	694	693	697	667	651	627	781	812	861
	5,585	5,899	6,414	5,730	6,117	6,768	5, 433	5,664	6,008
	1,837	1,869	1,912	1,907	1,973	2,076	1, 908	1,971	2,071
	6,026	6,332	6,830	6,185	6,573	7,226	5, 883	6,102	6,426
	3,164	3,346	3,644	3,261	3,494	3,893	3, 097	3,241	3,472
	5,638	6,006	6,625	5,721	6,133	6,840	5, 412	5,654	6,047
	10,335	11,305	12,924	10,941	12,207	14,394	8, 636	8,837	9,120
East South Central Kentucky Tennessee Alabama Mississippi	14,512	15,063	15,918	14,822	15,526	16,661	14,606	15, 193	16,124
	3,647	3,796	4,032	3,751	3,953	4,290	3,652	3,799	4,035
	4,552	4,755	5,085	4,592	4,816	5,183	4,463	4,612	4,825
	3,842	3,967	4,148	3,958	4,140	4,425	3,912	4,069	4,314
	2,471	2,545	2,653	2,521	2,617	2,763	2,579	2,713	2,948
West South Central	23,437	24,791	27,017	23,742	25,254	27,792	23.043	24,196	26,107
Arkansas	2,292	2,390	2,545	2,353	2,479	2,690	2,256	2,336	2,463
Louisiana	4,090	4,245	4,471	4,096	4,255	4,486	4,201	4,417	4,768
Oklahoma	2,976	3,116	3,347	3,016	3,178	3,449	2,906	3,007	3,162
Texas	14,079	15,040	16,654	14,277	15,342	17,167	13,680	14,436	15,714
Mountain Montana Idaho Wyoming Colorado New Mexico Arizona Utah Nevada	11,274	12,075	13,351	11,857	12,936	14,732	10,841	11,501	12,602
	793	821	862	843	894	977	817	859	921
	926	982	1,069	979	1,061	1,195	913	968	1,060
	408	425	450	442	474	527	415	437	471
	3,007	3,237	3,615	3,123	3,409	3,892	2,818	2,962	3,183
	1,262	1,322	1,409	1,361	1,466	1,636	1,305	1,395	1,548
	2,771	3,031	3,452	2,926	3,261	3,822	2,490	2,643	2,913
	1,398	1,493	1,643	1,449	1,571	1,775	1,435	1,557	1,780
	709	764	851	734	800	908	648	680	729
Pacific	32,157	34,184	37,539	31,641	33,405	36,277	31,467	33,172	35,991
	4,047	4,312	4,759	3,792	3,936	4,161	3,869	4,042	4,310
	2,610	2,781	3,066	2,610	2,781	3,070	2,446	2,533	2,655
	24,081	25,588	28,083	23,767	25,111	27,309	23,678	24,994	27,192
	419	441	474	455	491	544	433	470	534
	1,000	1,062	1,157	1,017	1,086	1,193	1,041	1,133	1,300

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, series P-25, No. 796.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1979. 100th edition. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979, p. 16.

TABLE 9.--Estimates and Projections of the Female Population in Selected Childbearing Age Spans: 1960 to 2000

(In thousands. As of July 1. Includes small number of Armed Forces overseas, Figures inside heavy lines represent in whole or in part the survivors of projected births)

Year and series	15 to 44	18 to 34	20 to 29
	years	years	years
ESTIMATES			
1960	36,145	19,625	11,078
	39,058	21,415	12,575
	42,646	25,022	15,445
	47,136	29,265	18,050
	48,131	30,102	18,687
PROJECTIONS			
All Series			
1980	51,879	32,804	19,890
1985	55,085	33,859	20,523
1990	56,441	33,133	19,043
Series I		14	
1995	57,181	30,813	17,164
2000	59,381	31,164	17,556
Series II			
1995	56,238	30,688	17,164
	56,427	29,504	16,617
Series III	F13. A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
1995	55,533	30,616	17,164
	54,451	28,311	15,913

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Projections of the Population
of the United States: 1977 to
2050. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 704.
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1977,
p. 8.

TABLE 10.--Number of Live Births and Rate Per 1,000 Population and Per 1,000 Women Age 15 to 44 Years: 1910 to 1978

Number of	Percent Change		Birth Rate Per
Births ,	from Previous	•	1,000 Women Age
$(1,000)^{1}$	Period	Population	15 to 44 Years ²
2.777	NA	30.1	126.8
5	+ 6.8%	29.5	125.0
-		27.7	117.9
	- 1.4	25.1	106.6
		21.3	89.2
		18.7	77.2
		19.4	79.9
50		20.4	85.9
		24.1	106.2
		25.0	118.5
	+ 3.9	23.7	118.0
	-11.7	19.4	96.3
	- 0.8	18.4	87.9
-	- 4.7	17.2	81.8
	- 8.4	15.6	73.4
	- 3.7	14.9	69.2
	+ 0.7	14.9	68.4
	- 0.5	14.8	66.7
1.5	+ 0.8	14.8	65.8
1-1	+ 5.0	15.4	67.8
3,333	+ 0.2	15.3	66.6
	Births (1,000) ¹ 2,777 2,965 2,965 2,950 2,909 2,618 2,377 2,559 2,858 3,632 4,097 4,258 3,760 3,731 3,556 3,258 3,137 3,160 3,144 3,168 3,327	Births (1,000) Period 2,777 NA 2,965 + 6.8% 2,950 - 0.5 2,909 - 1.4 2,618 -10.0 2,377 - 9.2 2,559 + 7.7 2,858 +11.7 3,632 +27.1 4,097 +12.8 4,258 + 3.9 3,760 -11.7 3,731 - 0.8 3,756 - 4.7 3,258 - 8.4 3,137 - 3.7 3,160 + 0.7 3,144 - 0.5 3,168 + 0.8 3,327 + 5.0	Births (1,000) Period Period Population 2,777

Prior to 1960, excludes Alaska and Hawaii. NA = Not applicable.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Historical Statistics of the United States: SOURCES: Colonial Times to 1970, Part 1. Bicentennial Edition. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1975, p. 49.

> U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1979. 100th edition. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979, pp. 60-61.

National Center for Health Statistics. Final Natality Statistics, 1978. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Advance Report. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 80-1120. Vol. 29, No. 1, Supplement. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, April 28, 1980, p. 10.

¹Through 1955, adjusted for underregistration.

²Computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women age 15 to 44 years.

TABLE 11.--Estimates and Projections of the Average Annual Number of Births: 1940 to 2000

	(In	thousands)	
Period or year (July 1-June 30)	Series I	Series II	Series III
ESTIMATES		i i	
1940-1945	1.7	2,903	
1945-1950		3,555	
1950-1955	41	3,949	
1955-1960		4,274	
1960-1965		4,171	
1965-1970	25	3,621	
1970-1971		3,713	
1971-1972	4.1	3,393	
1972-1973		3,195	
1973-1974		3,111	
1974-1975		3,185	
1975-1976		3,126	
PROJECTIONS			
1976-1977	3,428	3,178	3,03
1977-1978	3,725	3,277	2,96
1978-1979	3,995	3,412	2,94
1979-1980	4,230	3,575	3,05
1980-1985	4,714	3,882	3,359
1985-1990	5,067	4,008	3,347
1990-1995	4,975	3,868	3,149
1995-2000	4,866	3,676	2,91

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Projections of the Population
of the United States: 1977
to 2050. Current Population
Reports. Series P-25, No. 704.
Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1977,
p. 8.

TABLE 12.--Live Births, Number and Rate, by Divisions, and States: 1960 to 1977

[Registered births by place of residence. Beginning 1970, excludes births to nonresidents of the U.S.]

STATE			NUM	IBER (1,	000)		V 500.23	200	RATE	PER 1	,000 ро	PULATI	ION 1	1,411
STATE	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975	1976	1977	1960	1965	1970	1974	1975	1976	1977
U.S	4,258	3,760	3,731	3,160	3,144	3,168	3,327	23.7	19.4	18.4	14.9	14.8	14.8	15.4
N.E	237 23 15 9 115 18 57	213 20 13 8 101 17 54	200 18 13 8 95 16 50	152 15 12 7 70 11 37	148 15 11 7 68 11 36	145 15 11 7 66 11 36	152 16 12 7 68 12 37	22.5 24.0 22.8 24.1 22.4 21.4 22.4	19.1 19.9 19.5 20.5 18.8 19.4 19.2	16.9 17.9 17.9 18.8 16.6 16.5 16.7	12.5 14.4 14.4 14.7 12.1 12.2 11.9	12.1 14.4 13.5 14.3 11.7 11.6 11.6	11.9 14.0 13.6 14.2 11.4 11.7 11.4	12.4 14.9 14.2 14.5 11.8 12.4 11.8
M.A N.Y N.J Pa	733 359 132 241	665 336 125 205	630 318 120 193	486 240 95 151	477 236 92 149	475 236 91 148	488 240 94 154	21.5 21.4 21.8 21.3	18.3 18.6 18.5 17.8	16.9 17.4 16.8 16.3	13.0 13.2 13.0 12.8	12.8 13.0 12.6 12.6	12.7 13.0 12.4 12.5	13.2 13.4 12.8 13.0
E.N.C Ohio Ind Ill Mich Wis	877 231 113 239 195 100	751 195 98 208 167 83	754 200 99 205 172 78	616 161 83 169 138 65	610 159 82 169 134 65	603 155 81 170 131 65	631 162 85 177 138 69	24.2 23.8 24.2 23.7 25.0 25.2	19.7 19.1 20.0 19.6 20.1 20.0	18.7 18.7 19.1 18.5 19.4 17.6	15.1 15.0 15.6 15.2 15.1 14.3	14.9 14.8 15.5 15.2 14.6 14.1	14.7 14.5 15.2 15.2 14.4 14.1	15.4 15.1 16.0 15.8 15.2 14.8
W.N.C Minn Iowa Mo N.Dak S.Dak Nebr Kans	369 88 64 98 17 18 34 51	297 71 51 81 13 14 28 39	284 68 48 81 11 12 26 38	243 56 40 70 10 11 24 33	246 56 41 69 11 11 24 34	249 57 42 69 11 12 24 35	264 60 45 73 11 12 25 37	24.0 25.7 23.3 22.7 26.3 25.9 24.3 23.3	18.7 19.9 18.5 18.1 20.2 19.7 18.8 17.6	17.4 18.0 17.1 17.3 17.6 17.0 17.3 17.0	14.6 14.2 14.1 14.6 15.7 16.4 15.4 14.5	14.7 14.4 14.4 14.4 16.7 16.5 15.3 15.0	14.8 14.3 14.5 14.4 16.6 17.0 15.3 15.3	15.6 15.2 15.6 15.2 17.5 17.5 16.1 15.9
S.A	629 12 77 20 96 39 110 60 100 116	575 11 74 18 89 32 98 53 94 107	574 11 69 15 86 31 98 52 97 115	497 8 53 10 71 28 84 49 83 110	482 8 53 10 70 28 81 47 80 106	481 8 53 10 70 29 81 48 79 105	509 9 56 10 74 30 85 50 85 111	24.2 25.9 24.9 26.0 24.1 21.2 24.1 25.1 25.3 23.3	20.0 21.2 21.0 22.5 20.0 17.7 19.9 20.8 21.7 18.4	18.7 19.2 17.6 20.1 18.6 17.8 19.3 20.1 21.1 16.9	15.0 14.4 13.1 13.9 14.5 15.6 15.7 17.4 17.1	14.3 14.2 12.9 13.6 14.1 15.6 14.8 16.6 16.2	14.2 13.9 12.7 13.8 13.9 15.7 14.7 16.8 15.9 12.4	14.8 14.8 13.5 14.6 14.8 16.2 15.3 17.4 16.8
E.S.C Ky Tenn Ala Miss	294 72 82 81 59	258 62 73 71 52	248 60 72 67 49	221 53 64 59 44	219 55 62 58 44	219 55 63 58 43	233 59 67 62 45	24.4 23.8 23.0 24.7 27.2	20.1 19.4 19.0 20.4 22.5	19.4 18.7 18.4 19.4 22.1	16.5 15.9 15.6 16.6 19.0	16.2 16.1 14.9 16.1 18.7	16.0 16.1 14.9 15.8 18.2	16.8 17.0 15.8 16.8 19.0
W.S.CArk LaOkla	431 41 90 51 249	375 37 80 43 216	386 35 74 45 231	354 35 66 42 211	361 34 68 43 216	366 34 70 44 219	385 36 75 45 229	25.4 22.7 27.7 21.9 26.0	20.2 18.7 22.5 17.3 20.4	20.0 18.5 20.4 17.5 20.6	17.2 16.8 17.5 15.7 17.5	17.3 16.3 17.9 15.7 17.6	17.3 16.2 18.2 15.8 17.5	17.8 16.1 19.1 16.1 17.9
Mt	17 17 9 43 31 37 26	160 14 13 7 37 24 34 22 9	172 13 14 7 42 22 38 27 10	12 16 7 39 21 40 30	177 12 16 7 40 21 40 32 9	185 13 17 7 41 22 40 35 10	197 13 19 8 43 23 42 38 10	27.3 25.9 25.7 25.8 24.5 32.3 28.2 29.5 25.5	20.6 19.3 19.3 19.3 18.7 23.6 21.1 22.5 21.5	20.7 18.2 20.3 19.6 18.8 21.8 21.3 25.5 19.6	18.4 16.7 19.5 18.2 15.6 19.0 18.5 25.5 15.6	18.3 16.1 19.8 18.6 15.9 18.3 17.8 26.3 15.3	18.8 16.7 20.9 18.9 15.9 17.6 28.7 15.8	19. 17. 22. 20. 16. 19. 18. 29.
Wash Oreg Calif Alaska Hawaii	501 65 38 372 8	53 33 356	61 35 363 8	50 33 312 7	425 51 33 317 7 16	53 35 332 8	468 57 38 348 8 17	23.6 22.9 21.7 23.7 33.4 27.2	17.7 17.4 19.1 27.9	18.2 17.8 16.8 18.2 25.1 21.4	15.0 14.4 14.4 14.9 20.9 18.3	15.0 14.3 14.6 15.0 21.2 18.2	15.0 15.4 20.8	15. 20.

¹ Based on population (excluding Armed Forces abroad) enumerated as of Apr. 1 for 1960 and 1970, and estimated as of July 1 for other years.

² Exclusion of births to nonresidents beginning 1970 affects comparability with data for earlier years.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1979. 100th edition. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979, p. 62.

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, annual, and Monthly Vital Statistics Report.

TABLE 13.--Live Births by Race and Birth Rates: United States, Each Division and State, 1978

[By place of residence. Based on 100 percent of births in selected States and on a 50-percent sample of births in all other States.

Rates per 1,000 estimated population in each area]

	NAC TO AND A	Number		D	Birth		Number		D
Division and State	All races 1	White	Black	rate	Division and State	All races ¹	White	Black	Birth rate
United States	3,333,279	2,681,116	551,540	15.3	South Atlantic-Con.		100		
					Virginia	73,443	54,485	17,473	14.2
Na. Fastand	152,869	140,430	10,403	12.5	West Virginia	29,280	27,942	1,206	15.7
New England	15,847	15,569	91	14.5	North Carolina	82,442	55,552	24,785	14.8
Maine	12,429	12,239	85	14.3	South Carolina	49,671	29,125	20,135	17.
New Hampshire	7,120	7,061	25	14.6	Georgia	84,140	52,717	30,458	16.6
Vermont	68,657	62,844	4,823	11.9	Florida	113,343	81,640	30,374	13.
Massachusetts			738	12.4	4 55 00 25 25	1 200	- 13 br 32		
Rhode Island	11,522	10,560		12.4	East South Central	228,567	164,273	62,858	16.4
Connecticut	37,294	32,157	4,641	12.0	Kentucky	57,334	51,576	5,336	16.4
	470 707	202 202	00.440	400	Tennessee	66,607	51,291	14,892	15.4
Middle Atlantic	479,737	383,386	88,118	13.0	Alabama	60,227	.38,753	21,223	16.2
New York	233,954	179,877	48,876	13.2	Mississippi	44,399	22,653	21,407	18.4
New Jersey	93,535	72,617	19,236	12.8		100	100		
Pennsylvania	152,248	130,892	20,006	12.9	West South Central	392,578	306,838	77,460	17.8
	1 1 1 1 1				Arkansas	34,793	25,682	8,843	16.1
East North Central	626,788	522,284	96,045	15.2	Louisiana	74,928	45,192	28,955	18.8
Ohio	160,863	137,024	22,420	15.0	Oklahoma	45,905	36,757	4,643	16.1
Indiana	83,598	74,088	8,930	15.5	Texas	236,952	199,207	35,019	18.2
Illinois	174,509	133,544	37,521	15.5	F4- 15 1				
Michigan	139,149	114,232	23,039	15.2	Mountain	202,546	182,383	6,405	19.5
Wisconsin	68,669	63,396	4,135	14.7	Montana	13,545	12,104	55	17.4
			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Idaho	19,391	18,853	81	22.0
West North Central	264,854	240,581	17,830	15.5	Wyoming	8,661	8,144	87	20.4
Minnesota	61,993	58,980	1,384	15.4	Colorado	44,107	40,960	2,044	16.3
Iowa	44,584	43,105	1,023	15.3	New Mexico	23,932	19,569	860	19.7
Missouri	72,892	60,981	11,181	15.0	Arizona	43,112	36,021	1,868	18.2
North Dakota	11,299	10,424	84	17.3	Utah	38.808	37,489	217	29.5
South Dakota	12,239	10,631	60	17.7	Nevada	10,990	9,243	1,193	16.5
Nebraska	25,112	23,438	1,140	16.0		. 5,000	3,210	.,	10.0
Kansas	36,735	33,022	2,958	15.7	Pacific	479,624	393,506	42,006	16.1
	1	13,022		- 1	Washington	58,726	52,810	2,364	15.5
South Atlantic	505,716	347,435	150,415	14.6	Oregon	38,974	36,652	946	15.9
Delaware	8,685	6,488	2,138	14.9	California	356,310	293,495	37.894	16.0
Maryland	55,329	38,071	15,998	13.3	Alaska	8,861	6,280	392	21.6
District of Columbia	9,383	1,415	7.848	14.0	Hawaii	16,753	4,269	410	18.6
District of Columbia	3,000	1,410	7,040	1 . 4.0	1	,	1,250		

¹Includes races other than white and black.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. Final Natality Statistics, 1978. Monthly Vital Statistics Report. Advance Report. DHHS Publication No. (PHS) 80-1120. Vol. 29, No. 1, Supplement. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, April 28, 1980, p. 15.

TABLE 14.--Projected Changes in Births, by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970 to 2000: Series II-A^1

	1070 75	1075 00	1000 05	1005 00	1000 05	1005 2000	Percent Chang 1970-75 to
	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	1995-2000
United States, total	17,483.7	² 16,567.2	19,411.4	20,039.8	19,340.1	18,381.5	+ 5.1%
REGIONS:							
Northeast	3,662.3	3,425.4	4,030.7	4,185.6	4,021.7	3,763.6	+ 2.8
North Central		4,513.9	5,258.6	5,363.6	5,092.9	4,770.8	- 0.6
South		5,574.8	6,447.6	6,628.6	6,437.6	6,190.3	+ 5.2
West		3,053.3	3,674.2	3,862.0	3,787.7	3,656.9	+16.7
NORTHEAST:							
New England	884.0	852.9	1,030.3	1,090.0	1,058.7	997.6	+12.9
Middle Atlantic		2,572.5	3,000.4	3,095.6	2,963.0	2,766.0	- 0.4
NORTH CENTRAL:							
East North Central	3,467.1	3,250.2	3,784.9	3,866.8	3,681.5	3,456.2	- 0.3
West North Central		1,263.7	1,473.7	1,496.8	1,411.4	1,314.6	- 1.5
SOUTH:							
South Atlantic	2,752.6	2,643.4	3,098.2	3,224.1	3,156.9	3,053.9	+10.9
East South Central		1,115.1	1,248.0	1,249.8	1,190.0	1,125.7	- 7.5
West South Central	and the second state of the second	1,816.3	2,101.4	2,154.7	2,090.7	2,010.7	+ 4.8
VEST:							
Mountain	891.9	880.9	1,049.2	1,086.4	1,054.1	1,008.8	+13.1
Pacific		2,172.4	2,625.0	2,775.6	2,733.6	2,648.1	+18.1
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	86.1	81.7	95.5	98.0	93.6	87.9	+ 2.1
New Hampshire		64.0	78.5	84.0	82.5	78.8	+22.6
Vermont		37.2	44.4	46.8	45.7	43.6	+13.0
Massachusetts		397.6	480.4	508.2	492.8	462.5	+12.7
Rhode Island	69.1	66.0	79.3	83.8	82.3	78.7	+13.9
Connecticut	215.4	206.4	252.2	269.2	261.8	246.1	+14.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York		1,247.1	1,445.4	1,492.1	1,432.0	1,336.9	- 2.7
New Jersey		514.3	621.5	659.7	643.1	608.7	+13.4
Pennsylvania	868.3	811.1	933.5	943.8	887.9	820.4	- 5.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio		847.3	977.1	989.4	936.9	876.5	- 3.6
Indiana		429.7	493.2	499.3	474.5	446.0	- 4.3
Illinois		879.9	1,019.0	1,040.9	992.9	933.9	- 1.8
Michigan		746.8	878.7	903.9	865.7	818.5	+ 4.3
Wisconsin	355.6	346.5	416.9	433.3	411.5	381.3	+ 7.2
VEST NORTH CENTRAL:		(20 d to 20 de	21010 0	<u></u>	0-1-	0.22	
Minnesota		299.7	360.6	374.2	354.5	328.0	+ 6.3
Iowa		207.2	239.6	241.4	224.9	206.2	- 7.2
Missouri		362.3	420.4	428.6	409.2	387.6	+ 0.9
North Dakota		50.3	56.9	55.4	50.3	45.5	-15.4
South Dakota	and the same and the same	54.4	60.9	58.9	53.4	48.3	-18.0
Nebraska		121.4	141.8	143.9	135.8	126.9	+ 0.1
Kansas	179.7	168.4	193.5	194.4	183.3	172.1	- 4.2

(Continued)

TABLE 14 (Continued)

*	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	Percent Change 1970-75 to 1995-2000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware	47.3	45.8	54.9	57.2	55.2	52.5	111 0
Maryland	308.8	304.4	372.7	398.8	393.6	380.9	+11.0
District of Columbia	63.0	52.9	57.2	57.3	55.2	53.5	+23.3
Virginia	401.3	389.0	460.7	481.0	469.2	450.7	-15.1
West Virginia	152.1	136.2	148.7	145.8	137.2	The second second second	+12.3
North Carolina	. 469.5	433.9	491.5	501.2	486.4	128.3	-15.6
South Carolina	. 263.3	246.4	278.5	282.7		467.7	- 0.4
Georgia	462.6	435.7	503.5	521.0	273.1	261.9	- 0.5
Florida	584.7	599.1	730.5		510.5	494.6	+ 6.9
	304.7	JJJ • I	/30.3	779.1	776.5	763.8	+30.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	. 296.3	274.5	312.7	316.2	302.9	287.7	- 2.9
Tennessee	. 351.3	323.8	367.1	372.6	359.1	343.3	
Alabama	. 327.4	300.3	333.5	331.4	313.2	294.5	- 2.3
Mississippi	. 241.4	216.5	234.7	229.6	214.8		-10.0
			254.7	229.0	214.0	200.2	-17.1
EST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	. 181.5	168.0	187.8	187.9	179.3	170 1	The Court Land
Louisiana	. 364.2	335.6	378.9	380.4		170.1	- 6.3
0k1ahoma	. 226.2	211.9	242.7	246.5	359.8	337.1	- 7.4
Texas	. 1,146.1	1,100.8	1,292.0	1,339.9	238.2	229.4	+ 1.4
	,,_,	1,100.0	1,292.0	1,339.9	1,313.4	1,274.1	+11.2
OUNTAIN:							
Montana	. 63.0	60.2	69.6	69.5	65.0	60.6	2 0
Idaho	. 77.8	75.2	87.4	88.6	84.6	79.6	- 3.8
Wyoming	. 33.1	31.5	36.1	36.0	34.0	79.6 31.8	+ 2.3
Colorado	. 207.8	211.5	257.5	272.3	267.8		- 3.9
New Mexico	. 112.4	107.6	124.6	125.0	117.4	259.8	+25.0
Arizona	. 201.5	206.9	252.7	267.7	264.7	109.4	- 2.7
Utah	. 148.4	139.9	161.8	164.1		256.9	+27.5
Nevada	47.9	48.1	59.5	63.2	158.7	151.3	+ 2.0
	.,,,,	40.1	39.3	03.2	61.9	59.4	+24.0
ACIFIC:							
Washington	272.3	262.6	319.2	339.5	335.7	326.2	+19.8
Oregon	171.4	167.1	199.8	209.6	206.0	200.0	+16.7
California	1,678.3	1,624.1	1,963.3	2,078.0	2,048.5	1,986.2	+18.3
Alaska	37.3	38.9	47.4	49.3	47.4	44.6	
Hawaii	82.3	79.7	95.3	99.2	96.0	91.1	+19.6 +10.7

 $^{^{1}}$ Years are from July 1 to July 1 except 1970-75, which is from April 1 to July 1. Series II-A assumes a continuation from 1975 through 2000 of the civilian, noncollege interstate migration patterns by age, race, and sex observed for the

 $^{^2}$ The components shown for the United States for the 1975 to 1980 period include the estimate for fiscal years 1977 and projections for fiscal years 1977 to 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Illustrative Projections of State Populations by Age, Race, and Sex: 1975 to 2000. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 796. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1979, pp. 14-15.

TABLE 15.--Projected Changes in Births, by Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970 to 2000: Series II-B^1

	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995–2000	Percent Change 1970-75 to 1995-2000
United States, total	17,483.7	² 16,567.1	19,411.4	20,039.8	19,340.1	18,381.5	+ 5.1%
REGIONS:							
Northeast	3,662.3	3,415.7	3,999.1	4,131.7	3,948.4	3,674.3	+ 0.3
North Central	4,801.3	4,495.5	5,199.4	5,266.4	4,963.4	4,614.6	- 3.9
South	5,887.0	5,605.5	6,545.2	6,784.4	6,639.2	6,429.0	+ 9.2
West	3,133.5	3,050.4	3,667.7	3,857.7	3,789.3	3,663.6	+16.9
NORTHEAST:		050.0	1 000 0	1 000 F	1 057 1	004.2	+12.5
New England	884.0	852.8	1,030.2	1,089.5	1,057.1	994.2	
Middle Atlantic	2,778.3	2,562.9	2,968.9	3,042.2	2,891.3	2,680.1	- 3.5
NORTH CENTRAL:							
East North Central	3,467.1	3,228.6	3,716.3	3,757.0	3,539.6	3,289.1	- 5.1
West North Central	1,334.2	1,266.9	1,483.1	1,509.4	1,423.8	1,325.5	- 0.7
COLUMN.							
SOUTH: South Atlantic	2,752.6	2,662.0	3,158.6	3,322.1	3,284.6	3,205.0	+16.4
		1,121.8	1,268.1	1,279.9	1,227.2	1,168.5	- 3.9
East South Central	1,216.4			2,182.4	2,127.4	2,055.5	+ 7.2
West South Central	1,918.0	1,821.7	2,118.5	2,102.4	2,127.4	2,033.3	
WEST:			5.4	1 (120)	1		100.0
Mountain	891.9	892.4	1,086.3	1,146.3	1,130.2	1,096.1	+22.9
Pacifie	2,241.6	2,158.0	2,581.4	2,711.4	2,659.1	2,567.5	+14.5
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine	86.1	82.8	98.8	103.1	100.1	95.3	+10.7
New Hampshire	64.3	63.7	77.7	82.8	81.2	77.5	+20.5
Vermont	38.6	36.9	43.4	45.1	43.6	41.3	+ 7.0
Massachusetts	410.5	399.4	486.3	517.2	502.9	472.3	+15.1
Rhode Island	69.1	66.2	79.9	84.8	83.6	80.4	+16.4
	215.4	203.8	244.1	256.5	245.7	227.4	+ 5.6
Connecticut	213.4	203.0	244.1	250.5	243.1	227 • 4	. 3.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						1 007 5	()
New York	1,373.3	1,241.4	1,426.8	1,460.9	1,390.3	1,287.5	- 6.2
New Jersey	536.7	509.9	608.1	639.4	618.5	581.1	+ 8.3
Pennsylvania	868.3	811.6	934.0	941.9	882.5	811.5	- 6.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	909.7	839.0	950.3	946.5	882.6	814.2	-10.5
Indiana	466.0	426.3	482.5	482.7	453.9	422.7	- 9.3
Illinois	951.0	875.4	1,005.4	1,019.6	965.2	901.2	- 5.2
	784.8	740.1	857.0	868.6	819.7	763.7	- 2.7
Michigan	355.6	347.8	421.1	439.6	418.2	387.3	+ 8.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota	308.5	299.5	360.0	372.6	351.7	323.9	+ 5.0
	222.3	208.1	242.1	244.9	229.0	210.6	- 5.3
Iowa	384.2	361.7	418.0	424.2	402.6	379.0	- 1.4
Missouri		51.5	60.5	60.8	56.5	52.1	- 3.2
North Dakota	53.8		63.1	62.2	57.2	52.4	-11.0
South Dakota	58.9	55.1 122.5	145.2	149.1	141.9	133.5	+ 5.3
			1/15 /	149-1	141.9	1 7 7 4 7	
Nebraska	126.8 179.7	168.5	194.2	195.6	184.9	174.0	- 3.2

(Continued)

TABLE 15 (Continued)

*:							Percent Chang 1970-75 to
	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-95	1995-2000	1995-2000
à.							
SOUTH ATLANTIC:			AL BUTT	. 64 131	10 22 258	10.1	
Delaware	47.3	45.3	53.4	55.0	52.5	49.4	+ 4.4
Maryland	308.8	303.5	370.0	394.9	388.8	375.4	+21.6
District of Columbia	63.0	51.8	54.0	52.5	49.7	47.5	-24.6
Virginia	401.3	392.3	471.5	498.0	490.4	474.7	+18.3
West Virginia	152.1	137.5	152.4	151.4	144.2	136.2	-10.5
North Carolina	469.5	437.3	501.9	517.1	506.4	491.1	+ 4.6
South Carolina	263.3	248.4	284.6	291.9	284.8	275.8	+ 4.7
Georgia	462.6	437.8	510.0	531.5	524.5	511.8	+10.6
Florida	584.7	608.1	760.8	829.8	843.3	843.1	+44.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	296.3	276.8	319.8	327.3	317.1	304.1	+ 2.6
Tennessee	351.3	324.2	368.2	374.2	361.2	345.9	- 1.5
Alabama	327.4	303.0	341.6	343.6	328.0	311.3	- 4.9
Mississippi	241.4	217.8	238.5	234.8	220.9	207.2	-14.2
ALTEGRA GOLIERI GENERAL							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	101 5	160 0	190.3	192.2	185.0	177.1	- 2.4
Arkansas	181.5	168.8 336.2	380.2	381.5	360.5	337.7	- 7.3
Louisiana	364.2	212.4	244.5	249.6	242.5	234.7	+ 3.8
Oklahoma	226.2			1,359.1	1,339.4	1,306.0	+14.0
Texas	1,146.1	1,104.3	1,303.5	1,339.1	1,339.4	1,300.0	114.0
MOUNTAIN:	60.0	(1.0	70.7	7/ 2	71.0	67.3	+ 6.8
Montana	63.0	61.2	72.7	74.3	71.0 91.2	87.1	+12.0
Idaho	77.8	76.3	90.7	93.9	38.0	36.2	+ 9.4
Wyoming	33.1	32.2	38.2	39.3		277.9	+33.7
Colorado	207.8	214.2	266.3	285.8	284.1		+10.3
New Mexico	112.4	109.8	131.5	135.7	130.6	124.0	+38.2
Arizona	201.5	209.3	260.5	281.0	282.6	278.5	
Utah	148.4	141.4	166.9	172.5	169.4	163.6	+10.2
Nevada	47.9	48.0	59.5	63.8	63.3	61.5	+28.4
PACIFIC:							- 1-1 Hz 1 2 Hz 1 1000
Washington	272.3	256.7	300.6	311.0	301.5	288.3	+ 5.9
Oregon	171.4	166.7	198.6	207.9	204.4	198.5	+15.8
California	1,678.3	1,614.8	1,935.5	2,037.7	2,002.2	1,936.6	+15.4
Alaska	37.3	39.9	50.6	54.1	52.9	50.5	+35.4
Hawaii	82.3	79.9	96.1	100.7	98.1	93.6	+13.7

 $^{^{1}}$ Years are from July 1 to July 1 except 1970-75, which is from April 1 to July 1. Series II-B assumes a continuation from 1975 through 2000 of the civilian, noncollege interstate migration patterns by age, race, and sex observed for the period 1970-75.

 $^{^2}$ The components shown for the United States for the 1975 to 1980 period include the estimate for fiscal year 1976 and projections for fiscal years 1977 to 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Illustrative Projections of State Populations by Age, Race, and Sex: 1975 to 2000. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 796. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1979, pp. 16-17.

TABLE 16.--Number of Currently Married Women Aged 15-44 and Percent Distribution by Contraceptive Status, According to Race and Hispanic Origin: United States, 1973 and 1976

	Tot	al ¹	Wh	ite	Bla	ck	Hispanio	origin ²
Contraceptive status	1976	1973	1976	1973	1976	1973	1976	1973
Para saberia e e e e e			N	Number in	thousands	3		
All women	27,185	26,646	24,518	24,249	2,144	2,081	1,673	1,676
100 004 100 00 00				Percent dis	stribtuion			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sterile couples					A 154 12			
All sterile couples	30.2	23.8	31.0	24.0	24.3	22.7	20.5	21.6
Nonsurgical	1.9 28.3 9.0 8.2 0.8 19.3 9.6 9.7	0.9 22.9 6.5 6.3 0.2 16.4 8.6 7.8	1.9 29.1 9.0 8.2 0.8 20.1 9.6 10.5	0.8 23.1 6.6 6.3 0.3 16.5 8.2 8.4	2.6 21.7 8.8 8.7 0.0 12.9 11.0 1.9	1.9 20.8 6.2 6.1 0.0 14.6 13.6 1.0	1.5 19.0 7.8 7.0 *0.9 11.2 7.0 4.2	*0.7 20.9 5.2 5.2 15.7 10.7
Fecund couples					kana da yydia			
Noncontraceptors: Pregnant, post partum, seeking pregnancy Other nonusers	13.4 7.7	14.2 8.7	12.8 7.2	14.2 7.8	16.6 13.5	14.0 17.9	20.8 10.5	18.9 9.7
Contraceptors: All methods	48.6	53.2	49.0	54.0	45.4	45.3	48.1	49.8
Oral contraceptive pill	22.3 6.1 2.9 7.2 3.0 3.4 2.0 0.7	25.1 6.7 2.4 9.4 3.5 2.8 1.5 0.6	22.5 6.1 3.0 7.4 2.9 3.5 2.0 0.5	25.1 6.6 2.5 9.9 3.5 2.9 1.6 0.5	22.0 6.1 1.8 4.5 3.8 1.4 1.8 2.7	26.3 7.6 1.2 3.2 3.0 0.7 0.4 1.8	20.7 10.4 2.4 6.1 3.5 3.1 *1.1	22.9 8.7 *1.8 7.0 *1.8 2.1 2.2 *0.6
Other	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	*0.5	2.7

¹Includes white, black, and other races.

SOURCE: Kathleen Ford, National Center for Health Statistics. Contraceptive Utilization in the United States: 1973 and 1976. Advance Data, No. 36. DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1250. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, August 18, 1978, p. 2.

Women of Hispanic origin are included in the figures for white and black women if they were identified as such by the interviewer.

3 In the 1973 figures, estimates of the number of women included cases for which contraceptive status was not ascertained but was imputed. Only those cases in which contraceptive status was ascertained are included in the 1976 figures.

TABLE 17.--Number of Widowed, Divorced, and Separated Women Aged 15-44 and Percent Distribution by Contraceptive Status, According to Race:

United States, 1973 and 1976

Annual reservoire Control of the Con	Tota	al ¹	Wh	ite	Blac	k
Contraceptive status	1976	1973	1976	1973	1976	1973
Passer and so water 6		1	Number in	thousands	2	
All women	3,601	3,601	2,516	2,546	1,031	1,028
		F	Percent di	stribution		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sterile women			1,53	an et-anii		
All sterile women	32.8	21.4	32.3	20.3	33.7	24.4
No nsurgical	2.7	*0.5	2.3	*0.3	3.2	*0.9
Surgical	30.1	20.9	29.9	19.9	30.4	23.5
Noncontraceptive	13.7	8.4	14.0	8.6	13.6	8.2
^ Contraceptive	16.4	12.3	15.9	11.1	16.8	15.3
Fecund women			-			
Noncontraceptors:	2.0	2.9	1.6	2.3	3.1	4.5
Pregnant, post partum, seeking pregnancy	19.7	45.3	17.7	47.4	23.7	39.2
Other nonusers	13.7	45.5	17.7	77.4	20.7	00.2
Contraceptors: All methods	45.4	30.4	48.4	30.1	39.5	31.9
						W-32 L.)
Oral contraceptive pill	28.0	18.1	30.8	18.6	21.3	17.2
ntrauterine device (IUD)	9.1	7.2	9.4	7.0	8.8	7.9
Diaphragm	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	*1.3	*0.6
Condom	1.8	*0.9	1.9	1.1	*1.6	*0.5
oam	1.4	*0.7	1.2	*0.4	*1.9	*1.6
Rhythm	1.2	*0.4	1.5	*0.4	*0.7	*0.4
Vithdrawal	*0.3	*0.3	-	*0.4	*1.0	*0.0
Douche	1.0	*0.3	1.0	*0-	*1.2	*1.1
Other	1.4	1.2	1.3	*0.7	*1.5	2.5

¹Includes white, black, and other races.
²In the 1973 figures, estimates of the number of women in thousands include cases for which contraceptive status was not ascertained but was imputed. Only those cases in which contraceptive status was ascertained are included in the 1976 figures.

SOURCE: Kathleen Ford, National Center for Health Statistics. Contraceptive Utilization Among Widowed, Divorced, and Separated Women in the United States: 1973 and 1976. Advance Data, No. 40. DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1250. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, September 22, 1978, p. 2.

TABLE 18.--Number of Currently Married Women and Number of Widowed, Separated, and Divorced Women Aged 15-44 Using Contraceptives Other Than Sterilization and Percent Distribution by Contraceptive Status: United States, 1973 and 1976

		ırrent	•	Widowed, Sepa	
,	Marı	ried W	lomen	and Divorced	Women
Contraceptive status	1976		1973	1976	1973
			Number in	Thousands	
All Women	13,225		14,183	1,636	1,092
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				(2) May of convisions	
		4E1	Percent Di	stribution	
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
52 (8 (8) 5 <u></u>					
Oral contraceptive pill	46.0		47.2	61.6	59.7
Intrauterine device	12.5		12.5	20.0	23.7
Diaphragm	6.0		4.5	2.7	4.1
Condom	14.8		17.6	4.0	3.1
Withdrawal	4.2		2.8	3.0	2.4
Foam	6.2		6.5	2.7	*1.3
Rhythm	6.9		5.3	*0.6	*0.9
Douche	1.5		1.1	2.2	*1.0
Other	1.9		2.4	3.0	3.6
				1.00	

^{*} Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

SOURCES: Kathleen Ford, National Center for Health Statistics. Contraceptive Utilization in the United States: 1973 and 1976. Advance Data, No. 36. DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1250. Hyatts-ville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, August 18, 1978, p. 6.

Kathleen Ford, National Center for Health Statistics. Contraceptive Utilization Among Widowed, Divorced, and Separated Women in the United States: 1973 and 1976. Advance Data, No. 40. DHEW Publication No. (PHS) 78-1250. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, September 22, 1978, p. 3.

TABLE 19.--Number of Reported Abortions; Number of Providers; Rate of Abortions per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44; Ratio of Abortions per 1,000 Live Births, and Ratio per 1,000 Abortions Plus Live Births; Unmet Need for Abortion Services; and Percentage of Need that Was Met; by Metropolitan Status, United States, 1973-1978

Measure and	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
metropolitan status						y by
(1) No. of abortions (000s)						
Total	744	6 898.6	1,034.2	1,179.3	1,320.3	1,37
Metro	719	7 857.3	980.5	1,117.4	1,252.0	1,29
Nonmetro	24.	9 41.3	53.6	61.9	68.3	7
(2) No. of providers						
Total	1,62	7 2,028	2,398	2,567	2,716	n
Metro	1,30	1 1,614	1,902	2,035	2,156	n
Nonmetro	32	6 414	496	532	560	n
(3) Abortion rate						
Total	16	6 19.6	22.1	24.5	26.9	27
Metro	22	7 26.6	30.0	31.4	34.5	35
Nonmetro	1	9 3.0	3.8	4.9	5.3	5
(4) Abortion ratio†						
Total	23	9 282	331	361	400	40
Metro	34	3 402	468	512	572	57
Nonmetro	2	5 39	52	57	62	- (
(5) Abortion ratio per 1,000 ab and live births	ortions					
Total	19	3 220	249	265	286	28
Metro	25	5 287	319	339	364	36
Nonmetro	2	4 38	49	54	58	6
(6) Unmet need (000s)						
Total	1,023.	8 869.8	734.2	609.4	505.6	47
Metro	606.	0 468.4	345.2	205.5	108.3	8
Vonmetro	417.	8 401.4	389.1	403.9	397.2	39
(7) % of need met						
Total	4	2 51	59	66	72	7
Metro	5	4 65	74	84	92	9
Nonmetro		6 9	12	13	15	1

*Projected. †Births six months later. Note: np=not projectable.

SOURCE: Jacqueline Darroch Forrest, Ellen Sullivan, and Christopher Tietze. "Abortion in the United States, 1977-1978," Family Planning Perspectives, 11 (November/December 1979), p. 330.

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TABLE 20.--Total Number of Abortions in 1977 by Place of Occurrence, Percentage Change 1976-1977, and Number Provided to Nonresidents; Total Number of Abortions to State Residents in 1977, Numbers Performed In-state and Out-of-state, and Percentage Performed Out-of-state; and 1977 Rates of Abortion by Occurrence and Residence: According to State

State			Abortions by	occurrence, 19	977	Abortions by residence, 1977				Abortion rates, 1977	
	,		Total no.	% change 1976- 1977 (2)	No. to non- residents	Total no.	No. in-state (5)	No. out- of-state (6)	% out- of-state	Occur- rence	Residence
U.S. total		2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,320,320	12	118,430	1,320,320	1,201,890	118,430	9	26.9	26.9
Ala.			11,750	41	750	13,520	11,000	2,520	19	13.9	16.0
Alaska			2,640	59	80	2,680	2,560	120	4	25.0	25.4
Ariz.			9,670	22	200	9,560	9,470	90	1	17.5	17.3
Ark.			3,570	-15	40	4,910	3,530	1,380	28	7.5	10.2
Calif.			209,930	9	2,730	208,470	207,200	1,270	1	41.7	41.4
Colo.			18,710	25	1,660	17,120	17,050	70	*	28.3	25.
Conn.			16,800	7	120	18,920	16,680	2,240	12	24.2	27.
Del.			3,020	18	30	4,450	2,990	1,460	33	21.5	31.0
D.C.			31,620	-2	17,230	14,820 50,680	14,390 50,190	430 490	3 1	176.1 30.7	82.5 27.1
Fla.			57,490	12	7,300						24.9
Ga.			32,490	26	3,540	30,080	28,950	1,130 20	4	26.9 38.0	36.8
Hawaii			8,000	36	280 110	7,740 2,120	7,720 1,620	500	24	9.0	11.
ldaho			1,730 71,940	30 -2	5,390	70,740	66,550	4,190	6	28.5	28.0
III. Ind.			10,400	19	110	21,790	10,290	11,500	53	8.7	18.3
			7,010	4	340	9,120	6,670	2,450	27	11.4	14.8
owa			14,740	13	5,410	9,890	9,330	560	6	29.4	19.
(ans.			11,480	13	3,480	11,290	8,000	3,290	29	14.7	14.4
⟨y. .a.			14,630	71	1,170	13,690	13,460	230	2	16.4	15.4
Jaine			3,340	27	190	3,430	3,150	280	8	13.9	14.3
vld.			23,700	1	920	40,060	22,780	17,280	43	23.7	40.0
Mass.			39,310	3	1,610	38,810	37,700	1,110	3	29.7	29.3
Mich.			53,620	7	1,290	53,200	52,330	870	2	25.4	25.2
Minn.			17,160 2,760	9 65	2,610 160	14,660 6,320	14,550 2,600	110 3,720	1 59	19.4 5.2	16.6 11.8
Viss.											
Mo.			14,920	10	2,210	19,420	12,710	6,710 600	35 21	14.1 13.4	18. 16.
Mont.			2,330	40	60	2,870 4,310	2,270 3,860	450	10	15.5	12.
Nebr.			5,380 4,350	17 13	1,520 580	3,810	3,770	40	1	28.8	25.
Nev. N.H.			4,350 3,480	37	430	3,240	3,050	190	6	18.8	17.
N.J.			45,260	13	450	61,720	44,810	16,910	27	27.8	37.
N.Mex.			6,420	12	370	6,210	6,050	160	3	22.2	21.
N.Y.			185,950	9	16,180	170,980	169,770	1,210	1	46.0	42.
N.C.			25,120	6	1,480	26,040	23,640	2,400	9	19.2	19.
N. Dak.			1,910	17	1,200	1,550	710	840	54	12.9	10.
Ohio			60,270	13	3,920	58,500	56,350	2,150	4	25.0	24.
Okla.			9,990	32	1,130	9,250	8,860	390	4	16.3	15.
Oreg.			15,140	18	700	14,950	14,440	510	3	28.8	28.
Pa.			62,040	10	6,950 270	59,010 4,110	55,090 3,950	3,920 160	7	24.3 21.2	23. 20.
R.I.			4,220	8							
S.C.			8,880	54	240 580	12,960 1,990	8,640 830	4,320 1,160	33 58	13.0 9.5	18. 13.
S.Dak.			1,410 30,520	-12 33	5,890	25,730	24,630	1,100	4	31.2	26.
Tenn.			70,850	33 17	1,060	70,100	69,790	310	*	24.0	23.
Tex. Utah			3,080	19	200	3,020	2,880	140	5	10.6	10.3
Vt.			2,410	-12	530	2,080	1,880	200	10	22.5	19.
Vi. Va.			28,180	12	1,520	35,300	26,660	8,640	24	23.0	28.
Wash.			31,400	37	12,870	19,330	18,530	800	4	38.9	24.
W. Va.			2,240	131	260	6,390	1,980	4,410	69	5.7	16.
Wis.			16,160	12	1,070	17,340	15,090	2,250	13	15.8	17.
Wyo.			900	58	10	2,040	890	1,150	56	9.6	21.

^{*&}lt;0.5 percent.

Sources: AGI 1976-1977 and 1977-1978 abortion surveys, and Center for Disease Control (CDC), Abortion Surveillance, Annual Summary, 1977, Atlanta, 1979.

SOURCE: Jacqueline Darroch Forrest, Ellen Sullivan, and Christopher Tietze. "Abortion in the United States, 1977-1978," Family Planning Perspectives, (November/December 1979), p. 332. Copyright 1979 by Family Planning Perspectives, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, New York, New York. Used with permission.

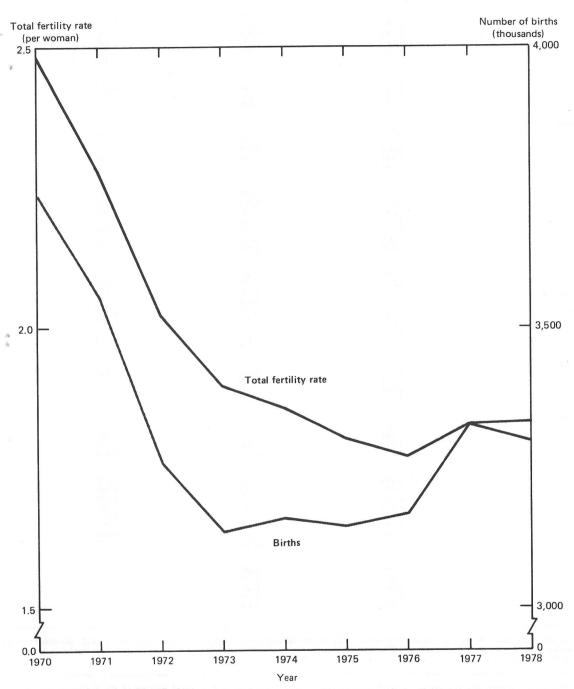
TABLE 21.--Total Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women: 1920 to 1978

Desirate de capital		wijesete pA_ugune	Percent Change from Previous				
Period		Rate			Period		
1920-24		3,248					
1925-29						10.6%	
1930-34		2,840				-12.6%	
		2,376				-16.3	
1935-39		2,235				- 5.9	
1940–44		2,523				+12.9	
1945-49		2,985				+18.3	
1950-54		3,337				+11.8	
1955-59		3,690				+10.6	
1960-64		3,459				- 6.3	
1965-69		2,636				-23.8	
		534.5				23.0	
1965		2,928					
1966		2,736				- 6.6	
1967		2,573				- 6.0	
1968		2,477				- 3.7	
1969		2,465				- 0.5	
		2,103				- 0.5	
1970		2,480				+ 0.6	
L971		2,275					
L972		2,022				- 8.3	
1973						-11.1	
1973 1974		1,896				- 6.2	
L7/4		1,857				- 2.1	
L975		1,799				2 1	
L976		1,768				- 3.1	
L977						- 1.7	
.978		1,826 1,795 ¹				+ 3.3 - 1.7	
35		+, 1, 2				- T • \	

 $^{^{\}mathrm{l}}$ Provisional estimate.

Source: The rate for 1978 is estimated by the Bureau of the Census; for 1940 to 1977, National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States* and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (various issues); for 1920-24 to 1935-39, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 36.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Profile of the United States: 1978. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 336. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1979, p. 6.



Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 27, No. 11 (February 1979 supplement). Data for 1978 are provisional estimates.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States: 1978. Current Population Reports, Special Studies. Series P-23, No. 100. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1980, p. 31.

TABLE 22.--Total Fertility Rates by State, Women 18 to 29 Years Old: 1960 to 1977

	 1977	1975	1970	1960
New England:				
Maine	1,817	1,814	2,603	3,892
New Hampshire	1,680	1,652	2,497	
				3,786
Vermont	1,683	1,694	2,592	4,018
Massachusetts	1,390	1,440	2,349	3,597
Rhode Island	1,600	1,536	2,415	3,505
Connecticut	1,421	1,444	2,340	3,561
Middle Atlantic:				
New York	1,625	1,624	2,390	3,298
	1,025			
New Jersey Pennsylvania	1,615 1,593	1,627 1,590	2,417 2,382	3,448 3,359
-	1,333	1,330	2,302	3,339
East North Central:	1 707	1 700	0.510	0 (11
Ohio	1,727	1,739	2,518	3,611
Indiana	1,823	1,820	2,531	3,688
Illinois	1,866	1,845	2,528	3,693
Michigan	1,684	1,692	2,586	3,837
Wisconsin	1,733	1,732	2,537	3,838
Jant North Carterl				
West North Central:	1 722	1 716	2 520	/ 000
Minnesota	1,732	1,716	2,530	4,203
Iowa	1,885	1,808	2,508	3,856
Missouri	1,793	1,751	2,407	3,640
North Dakota	2,191	2,163	2,727	4,399
South Dakota	2,212	2,163	2,746	4,371
Nebraska	1,936	1,894	2,740	2,0/5
			2,488	3,965
Kansas	1,888	1,820	2,380	3,721
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	1,642	1,624	2,490	3,865
Maryland	1,518	1,493	2,262	3,725
District of Columbia	1,525	1,442	2,210	3,469
Virginia	1,666	1,651	2,364	3,477
West Virginia	1,975	1,923	2,522	3,297
North Carolina	1,751	1,721	2,429	3,396
South Carolina	1,963	1,902	2,542	3,603
Georgia A	1,878	1,853	2,603	3,613
Florida 🌯	1,711	1,699	2,472	3,675
ast South Central:				
Kentucky	1 070	1 020	2 517	2 676
	1,979	1,930	2,517	3,676
Tennessee	1,795	1,750	2,368	3,336
Alabama	1,930	1,891	2,561	3,631
Mississippi	2,232	2,233	3,047	4,264
West South Central:				
Arkansas	2,016	2,015	2,572	3,711
Louisiana	2,152	2,051	2,692	4,091
0klahoma	1,913	1,903	2,370	3,419
Texas	2,037	2,041	2,669	3,811
Mountain:				
Montana	2,093	2,007	2,620	4,231
Idaho				
	2,680	2,501	2,889	4,176
Wyoming	2,403	2,212	2,733	3,992
Colorado	1,763	1,748	2,353	3,656
New Mexico	2,203	2,167	2,875	4,566
Arizona	2,191	2,196	2,873	4,229
Utah	3,454	3,092	3,310	4,332
Nevada	1,951	1,907	2,533	3,784

acific:	1 705	1 694	2 252	2 700
	1,785	1,684	2,352	3,708
Washington	1,815	1,718	2,249	3,595
Oregon				, , , , ,
Oregon California	1,846	1,783	2,355	3,626
Oregon				3,626 4,881

Source: Robert D. Grove and Alice M. Hetzel. Vital Statistics Rates in the United States 1940-1960. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968; National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics of the United States 1970. Vol. 1--Natality. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975; and unpublished population estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

SOURCE: Martin O'Connell. "Interstate Variations in Birth Expectations." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1980. (The paper will be published in a forthcoming book titled Predicting Fertility: Demographic Studies of Birth Expectations by editors Gerry E. Hendershot and Paul J. Placek scheduled for publication in December 1980 by Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173.)

TABLE 23.--Births to Date, Future Births Expected, and Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Women 18 to 29 Years Old: Average of the June 1977 and June 1978 Current Population Surveys

	Number of	Births	Future births	Li	fetime births expected Std. error	
State	women 1	to date	expected	Rate	of rate	Rank ²
New England:						
Maine	74	987	1,011	1,998	109	36
New Hampshire	73	817	1,279	2,096	123	18
Vermont	45	859	1,026	1,885	153	47
Massachusetts	455	668	1,387	2,055	49	25
Rhode Island	68	756	1,241	1,997	125	37
Connecticut	231	672	1,344	2,016	76	31
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	1,222	748	1,334	2,082	31	20
New Jersey	488	721	1,285	2,006	48	35
Pennsylvania	946	772	1,300	2,072	34	22
East North Central:	00/	0/7	1 100	0.007	26	20
Ohio	894	847	1,190	2,037	36	29 23
Indiana	463	917	1,154	2,071	49	
Illinois	972	780	1,265	2,045	34	28
Michigan Wisconsin	737 372	825 804	1,327	2,152 2,102	39 53	10 15
MISCOUSIU	3/2	004	1,298	2,102	33	13
West North Central:			CA MINISTER			20 m
Minnesota	320	717	1,298	2,015	61	32
Iowa	237	743	1,313	2,056	67	24
Missouri	408	670	1,471	2,141	53	11
North Dakota	58	824	1,579	2,403	134	3
South Dakota	54	806	1,497	2,303	156	4
Nebraska	139	795	1,302	2,097	81	17
Kansas	194	852	1,320	2,172	71	8
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	44	649	1,382	2,031	143	30
Maryland	337	775	1,119	1,894	58	46
District of Columbia	54	646	1,179	1,825	172	51
Virginia	458	777	1,201	1,978	48	39
West Virginia	167	1,020	929	1,949	80	43
North Carolina	495	872	1,006	1,878	41 60	48 12
South Carolina	236	1,079	1,060	2,139		
Georgia	428	956	1,000	1,956	50	41
Florida	605	839	1,097	1,936	43	45
East South Central:						
Kentucky	288	936	1,028	1,964	62	40
Tennessee	386	1,023	986	2,009	53	33
Alabama	325	994	962	1,956	53	41
Mississippi	185	1,117	1,057	2,174	85	7
West South Central:						
Arkansas	141	1,287	831	2,118	83	13
Louisiana	333	995	1,181	2,176	62	6
0klahoma	220	1,137	1,019	2,156	70	9
Texas	1,008	905	1,142	2,047	35	27
Mountain:	69	939	1 162	2 102	128	15
Montana			1,163	2,102		
Idaho	78	927	1,545	2,472	150	2
Wyoming	37	850	1,338	2,188	179	. 5
Colorado	247	804	1,144	1,948	65	44
New Mexico	99	889	1,201	2,090	119	19
Arizona	177	826	1,285	2,111	84	14
Utah Nevada	121 56	1,144 837	2,324 1,043	3,468 1,880	150 147	1 49
333	-67-1	037	1,073	1,000	±-7/	42
Pacific:	1985 J	-01				
Washington	325	784	1,092	1,876	58	50
Oregon	229	872	1,180	2,052	64	26
California	1,806	778	1,202	1,980	26	38
Alaska	34	893	1,116	2,009	188	33
Hawaii	75	679	1,399	2,078	143	21

 $^{^{\}mathrm{l}}$ Number of women in thousands. Rates based on number of women reporting on birth expectations.

Source: Unpublished data from the June 1977 and June 1978 Current Population Surveys.

SOURCE: Martin O'Connell. "Interstate Variations in Birth Expectations." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1980. (The paper will be published in a forthcoming book titled *Predicting Fertility: Demographic Studies of Birth Expectations* by editors Gerry E. Hendershot and Paul J. Placek scheduled for publication in December 1980 by Lexington Books, D.C. Heath and Company, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173.)

 $^{^2\}mathrm{From}$ highest to lowest lifetime expected birth rate.

TABLE 24.--Births to Date and Lifetime Births Expected per 1,000 Women: 1967 and 1971 to 1978

Data limited to "reporting" women

	Total, 18 t	o 34 years	18 to 24	4 years	25 to 29	years	30 to 34	4 years	35 to 3	9 years
Year, race, and Spanish origin	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected	Births to date	Lifetime births expected
ALL WOMEN										1 5 550531
All Races										21 824
1978	1,171 1,197 1,263	2,113 2,133 2,160	496 485 528	2,033 2,052 2,030	1,324 1,345 1,442	2,060 2,049 2,098	2,066 2,150 2,266	2,297 2,351 2,445	(NA) 2,792 (NA)	(NA) 2,835 (NA)
White					to.		7 m			
1978	1,126 1,145 1,213	2,096 2,114 2,138	443 433 468	2,042 2,067 2,038	1,267 1,295 1,392	2,021 2,020 2,062	2,027 2,088 2,218	2,258 2,288 2,390	(NA) 2,709 (NA)	(NA) 2,754 (NA)
Black			364				2.5			
1978	1,521 1,584 1,666	2,258 2,267 2,348	876 869 946	1,995 1,944 1,974	1,796 1,711 1,914	2,358 2,230 2,422	2,409 2,682 2,770	2,631 2,876 2,994	(NA) 3,478 (NA)	(NA) 3,491 (NA)
Spanish Origin ¹		-			8.3		- "			
1978	1,554 1,535 1,614	2,428 2,390 2,504	744 708 791	2,195 2,073 2,227	1,700 1,726 1,656	2,305 2,386 2,320	2,706 2,631 2,944	2,953 2,900 3,189	(NA) 3,204 (NA)	(NA)
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN					-				-1.5	
All Races							4.85		67 A 68 A	
1978. 1977. 1976. 1975. 1974. 1973. 1972. 1971. 1967.	1,543 1,555 1,589 1,613 1,668 1,723 1,774 1,832 2,142	2,274 2,273 2,291 2,344 2,399 2,472 2,521 2,638 3,052	828 803 818 819 848 895 928 952	2,166 2,137 2,141 2,173 2,165 2,262 2,255 2,375 2,852	1,487 1,491 1,569 1,603 1,691 1,756 1,807 1,949 2,312	2,215 2,197 2,202 2,260 2,335 2,387 2,452 2,619 3,037	2,208 2,274 2,362 2,428 2,539 2,623 2,749 2,802 3,050	2,424 2,468 2,536 2,610 2,724 2,804 2,915 2,989 3,288	(NA) 2,907 2,956 3,026 3,063 3,189 3,173 3,210 3,214	(NA) 2,948 2,994 3,058 3,090 3,234 3,218 3,257 3,300
White			1				1.67			
1978	1,511 1,523 1,562 1,575 1,637 1,689 1,732 1,793 2,077	2,246 2,253 2,270 2,311 2,374 2,447 2,483 2,601 3,015	789 775 776 774 809 848 893 910 1,116	2,139 2,140 2,127 2,147 2,154 2,262 2,243 2,353 2,859	1,454 1,471 1,540 1,574 1,655 1,723 1,781 1,909 2,255	2,188 2,183 2,176 2,233 2,304 2,352 2,420 2,577 3,001	2,183 2,233 2,347 2,391 2,511 2,590 2,681 2,755 2,974	2,395 2,424 2,514 2,564 2,689 2,762 2,842 2,936 3,200	(NA) 2,834 2,910 2,958 3,016 3,149 3,109 3,149 3,130	(NA) 2,876 2,949 2,989 3,040 3,180 3,155 3,189 3,215
Black			15.				20			
1978 1977 1976 1975 1974 1973 1972 1971 1967	1,990 1,942 1,959 2,103 2,049 2,148 2,290 2,298 2,868	2,622 2,484 2,559 2,751 2,697 2,749 2,963 3,071 3,465	1,337 1,187 1,309 1,371 1,175 1,369 1,325 1,370	2,461 2,092 2,303 2,489 2,215 2,256 2,398 2,623 2,787	2,043 1,726 1,969 2,023 2,183 2,210 2,147 2,521 2,996	2,604 2,304 2,508 2,587 2,779 2,799 2,830 3,112 3,407	2,528 2,789 2,697 2,950 3,046 3,089 3,548 3,467 3,929	2,789 2,990 2,923 3,212 3,238 3,332 3,749 3,714 4,257	(NA) 3,851 3,555 3,915 3,608 3,845 3,945 4,132 4,157	(NA) 3,867 3,579 3,962 3,642 3,933 3,986 4,223 4,226
Spanish Origin ¹				4				. 20 William		
1978	1,830 1,854 1,925 1,896 1,937 2,144	2,585 2,590 2,664 2,668 2,668 3,040	1,081 1,039 1,125 1,015 1,132 1,113	2,396 2,262 2,354 2,223 2,397 2,582	1,767 1,842 1,809 1,837 2,102 2,217	2,427 2,503 2,447 2,607 2,743 2,881	2,754 2,766 3,012 2,957 2,762 3,332	2,980 3,051 3,285 3,238 2,926 3,784	(NA) 3,420 3,347 3,392 3,730 3,621	(NA) 3,538 3,467 3,406 3,853 3,720

 $^{^{1}\}mathrm{Persons}$ of Spanish origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Fertility of American Women: June 1978. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 341. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1979, p. 9.

TABLE 25.--Lifetime Births Expected, Women 18 to 34 Years Old: June 1978

Percent distribution. Data limited to "reporting" women

	Number of	Number of lifetime births expected								
Race, Spanish origin, and age	women (thousands)	Total	None	1	2	3	4	5 or 6	7 or	
ALL RACES	5 10 10 10 10	8 12	olasti.	500.414						
Total, 18 to 34 years	24,478	100.0	11.2	12.8	45.8	19.8	6.9	3.2	0.4	
18 to 24 years	10,541	100.0	12.2	12.3	48.8	17.6	6.1	2.8	0.	
18 and 19 years	2,888	100.0	13.5	11.5	48.6	16.7	6.4	3.3	,	
20 and 21 years	3,036	100.0	12.0	13.0	48.6	18.1	5.5	2.7	0.	
22 to 24 years	4,617	100.0	11.7	12.4	49.0	17.8	6.3	2.6	0.	
25 to 29 years	7,223	100.0	11.1	13.6	46.5	19.9	6.4	2.3	0.	
30 to 34 years	6,714	100.0	9.6	12.6	40.4	23.1	8.6	4.6	1.	
30 to 34 years	0,714	100.0	7.0	12.0	70.7	23.1	Casy da	D 62 67	500	
WHITE	1000			1831			HCT CT CT S	1,277,137		
18.5 (C.L.) 3 (D.C.)	1.00	4.4	1	3 65 5	100					
Total, 18 to 34 years	21,148	100.0	11.2	12.1	47.3	19.6	6.7	2.8	0.	
18 to 24 years	9,037	100.0	12.1	11.0	50.5	17.4	6.2	2.7	0.	
18 and 19 years	2,471	100.0	12.6	9.5	50.7	16.8	7.1	3.2		
20 and 21 years	2,617	100.0	11.8	11.7	50.3	17.8	5.6	2.6	0.	
22 to 24 years	3,949	100.0	12.1	11.5	50.4	17.4	6.1	2.4	0.	
25 to 29 years	6,241	100.0	11.3	13.2	48.3	19.6	5.7	1.7	0.3	
30 to 34 years	5,870	100.0	9.6	12.7	41.2	23.2	8.3	4.0	0.	
eria la	3 8 0 1 8 1	100		Loui				4 30 14		
BLACK	40.7			1 - 2 - 2						
Total, 18 to 34 years	2,842	100.0	10.4	17.9	35.0	21.1	8.2	6.1	1.	
18 to 24 years	1,316	100.0	12.4	21.0	37.4	19.8	5.3	3.7	0.	
18 and 19 years	374	100.0	18.7	22.9	35.0	17.2	2.3	3.9		
20 and 21 years	364	100.0	13.1	21.1	36.2	21.3	4.6	3.7		
22 to 24 years	578	100.0	7.8	19.7	39.6	20.4	7.8	3.6	1.	
25 to 29 years	827	100.0	8.5	17.8	33.6	21.6	10.9	6.9	0.	
30 to 34 years	700	100.0	9.2	12.4	32.1	23.2	10.3	9.7	3.	
30 to 34 years	700	100.0	7.2	12.7	32.1	23.2	10.5	. W. SEC	D6 81	
SPANISH ORIGIN ¹										
Total, 18 to 34 years	1,521	100.0	7.9	13.1	38.2	21.7	11.7	6.4	1.	
	655	100.0	9.3	15.6	41.8	19.4	8.7	5.1		
18 to 24 years	182	100.0	14.3	13.8	45.1	12.8	7.6	6.4		
18 and 19 years	195	100.0	8.6	19.5	35.0	23.3	9.4	4.2	E.A. THERES	
20 and 21 years			90.00.00	14.0	44.5	21.1	9.1	4.8	SS 83 5	
22 to 24 years	278	100.0	6.5			22.7	12.2	3.3	77 55	
25 to 29 years	463	100.0	7.4	12.6	41.7	24.4	15.9	12.0	3.	
30 to 34 years	402	100.0	6.3	9.5	28.3	24.4	13.9	12.0	٥.	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Fertility of American Women: June 1978. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 341. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1979, p. 24.

TABLE 26.--Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years Old, by Marital Status and Age: 1978, 1976, and 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population for 1978 and 1976; resident population for 1970)

	1978	3	197	76	19	70
Marital status and age of woman	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thousands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women
TOTAL WOMEN			1 100.0	1		enterny AS (n. 1937) Liverina (n. 1937)
Total, 18 to 44 years 18 and 19 years 20 to 24 years 25 to 29 years 30 to 34 years 40 to 44 years WOMEN EVER MARRIED Total, 15 to 44 years	43,555 4,175 10,038 8,989 7,962 6,620 5,771	1,583 174 556 1,250 1,990 2,673 3,096	41,605 4,184 9,656 8,861 7,158 6,062 5,684	1,645 181 582 1,359 2,158 2,807 3,091	36,567 3,642 8,355 6,810 5,869 5,711 6,150	1,91; 20; 73; 1,79; 2,64; 3,01; 2,95
15 to 17 years	225 32,340 798 5,200 7,354 7,229 6,262 5,497	578 2,050 540 908 1,443 2,135 2,788 3,212	226 31,680 899 5,470 7,510 6,626 5,720 5,455	389 2,094 588 897 1,539 2,291 2,931 3,190	272 28,783 856 5,324 5,982 5,433 5,373 5,815	56 2,37 66 1,06 1,97 2,80 3,16 3,09
Total, 18 to 44 years 18 and 19 years 20 to 24 years 35 to 39 years 40 to 44 years 40 to 44 years	11,216 3,377 4,838 1,635 733 358 275	235 87 178 383 559 656 753	9,925 3,286 4,186 1,351 532 342 228	212 69 171 358 504 725 724	7,772 2,805 3,031 828 436 337 335	21 6 15 42 59 59

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 341 and 308.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States: 1978. Current Population Reports, Special Studies. Series P-23, No. 100. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1980, p. 32.

TABLE 27.--Children Ever Born per 1,000 Women Ever Married, by Age and Selected Socioeconomic Characteristics: 1978

03.950	20 to	24 years	25 to	29 years	30 to	34 years	35 to	39 years	40 to	44 years
Selected characteristic of woman	Number of women (thou- sands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thou- sands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thou- sands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thou- sands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women	Number of women (thou- sands)	Children ever born per 1,000 women
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE										
14 to 17 years. 18 and 19 years 20 and 21 years 22 to 24 years. 25 to 29 years. 30 to 34 years. 35 to 44 years.	1,161 2,031 1,460 548 (X) (X)	1,553 952 558 305 (x) (x) (x)	1,091 2,233 1,922 1,589 520 (X)	2,317 1,736 1,307 880 563 (X)	1,169 2,005 1,671 1,574 703 107 (X)	2,966 2,429 2,003 1,745 1,294 850 (X)	1,292 1,742 1,319 1,066 586 206 51	3,577 3,029 2,707 2,396 1,935 1,126 (B)	1,067 1,542 1,265 958 448 143 73	3,892 3,457 3,127 2,884 2,469 1,776 (B)
METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE										
Total Metropolitan areas In central cities Outside central cities Nonmetropolitan areas	5,200 3,340 1,436 1,904 1,860	908 871 878 866 973	7,354 5,047 2,100 2,948 2,307	1,443 1,380 1,398 1,367 1,579	7,229 4,946 1,793 3,153 2,283	2,135 2,030 2,050 2,019 2,361	6,262 4,211 1,512 2,699 2,051	2,788 2,695 2,785 2,644 2,980	5,497 3,773 1,407 2,366 1,724	3,212 3,165 3,156 3,170 3,316
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED		-113								
Elementary: 0 to 7 years 8 years High school: 1 to 3 years 4 years College: 1 to 3 years 4 or more years	104 113 889 2,729 975 391	1,913 1,531 1,541 867 506 302	183 158 780 3,489 1,451 1,294	2,213 2,405 2,268 1,561 1,172 702	217 184 875 3,304 1,320 1,329	3,101 3,348 2,869 2,169 1,884 1,490	254 241 1,009 2,866 951 941	3,760 3,498 3,514 2,705 2,462 2,147	314 246 906 2,586 824 621	4,188 3,931 3,734 3,077 2,944 2,591
LABOR FORCE STATUS										-
In labor force Employed Unemployed Not in labor force	3,216 2,845 371 1,984	668 609 1,113 1,297	4,297 3,998 299 3,057	1,146 1,114 1,579 1,860	4,031 3,789 242 3,199	1,888 1,855 2,401 2,444	3,703 3,517 186 2,559	2,589 2,560 3,124 3,076	3,452 3,269 184 2,045	3,081 3,044 3,717 3,433

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 341; and unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

(Civilian noninstitutional population. X = Not applicable. B = Base of the derived figure is less than 75,000.)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States: 1978. Current Population Reports, Special Studies. Series P-23, No. 100. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1980, p. 33.

TABLE 28.--Marriage and Childbearing at Early Ages, for Cohorts of Women Born from 1920-24 to 1950-54: 1978

3	1	By age	e 20	By age 25		
Year woman was born	Number of women (thousands)	Percent married by this age	Percent having first child by this age	Percent married by this age	Percent having first child by this age	
1950 to 1954	9,230	35.8	23.0	(NA)	(NA)	
1945 to 1949	8,548	39.5	25.1	80.5	61.2	
1940 to 1944	6,901	43.3	29.1	81.6	67.9	
1935 to 1939	5,957	46.5	29.1	83.3	71.6	
1930 to 1934	5,680	43.5	25.3	81.4	67.4	
1925 to 1929	6,025	38.8	22.0	79.5	63.0	
1920 to 1924	6,056	34.3	18.3	76.6	55.1	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished 1978 Current Population Survey data.

(Civilian noninstitutional population. NA = Not applicable.)

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. A Statistical Portrait of Women in the United States: 1978. Current Population Reports, Special Studies. Series P-23, No. 100. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1980, p. 34.

TABLE 29.--Future Births Expected, Women 18 to 34 Years Old, by Births to Date: June 1978

Percent distribution. Data limited to "reporting" women

STREET STREET	Number of		Numb	per of future	births expe	ected	ted		
Race, Spanish origin, age, and births to date	women (thousands)	Total	N		0		4 or		
<u>Version in the little of the </u>	(thousands)	lotai	None	1	2	3	more		
ALL RACES									
Total, 18 to 34 Years						1 - 4 - 4 - 5			
All parities. Childless to date. 1 birth to date. 2 births to date. 3 births to date. 4 or more births to date.	24,478 10,315 5,183 5,337 2,440 1,205	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	51.3 26.5 41.0 82.2 90.2 91.5	17.0 9.7 41.7 13.8 7.7 6.7	22.7 45.2 13.1 3.2 1.3 1.2	5.7 11.8 2.8 0.4 0.6 0.3	3.2 6.7 1.4 0.4 0.2 0.2		
WHITE									
Total, 18 to 34 Years									
All parities. Childless to date. 1 birth to date. 2 births to date. 3 births to date. 4 or more births to date.	21,148 9,195 4,360 4,649 2,053 892	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	50.2 25.8 39.3 82.7 90.6 91.8	16.9 9.2 43.3 13.4 7.6 6.1	23.7 46.3 13.2 3.3 0.9 1.5	5.9 11.9 2.7 0.2 0.7 0.4	3.4 6.8 1.4 0.4 0.2		
BLACK	1	1	18151		38 H.	glal			
Total, 18 to 34 Years	garantee and the second								
All parities. Childless to date	2,842 896 721 592 345 288	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	60.1 33.1 53.1 78.2 88.7 90.3	17.7 14.2 30.7 17.3 7.2 9.4	15.1 34.8 12.2 2.7 3.5 0.3	4.6 11.6 2.6 1.2 0.6	2.5 6.3 1.4 0.7		
SPANISH ORIGIN ¹	i	1	ı	1	I	ı			
Total, 18 to 34 Years									
All parities. Childless to date. 1 birth to date. 2 births to date. 3 births to date. 4 or more births to date.	1,521 476 355 342 180 167	100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	53.0 25.4 38.9 72.1 85.6 88.6	20.3 12.8 38.9 20.5 12.8 9.6	18.6 41.4 15.8 6.7 1.7	3.9 10.5 2.8 -	4.1 9.9 3.7 0.6		

 $^{^{1}\}mbox{Persons}$ of Spanish origin may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Fertility of American Women: June 1978. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 341. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1979, pp. 18-19.

TABLE 30.--Percent of White Wives Expecting No Future Births, for Selected Years: 1955 to 1976

V	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
Year	years	years	years	years
1976	28	59	87	97
1971	25	58	87	97
1967	22	56	85	94
1965	24	51	74	89
1960	15	37	58	76
1955	14	33	56	75

SOURCE: Maurice J. Moore and Martin O'Connell, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Perspectives on American Fertility. Current Population Reports, Special Studies. Series P-23, No. 70. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1978, p. 25.

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